INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 51— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 29 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 „	CHINA†		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		16,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 „	MALWA* ..		0,988
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 „	MOREA ..		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA.		11 120
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 „	CHINA ..		7,952

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,981

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
9th Mar.	YUBAYE MARU ..	Japan.
29th „	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Strait China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKONDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
20th Feb.	KHANDALA..	East & South Africa.
29th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd March	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
5th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamatsu Maru..	4646	20 Feb.	1 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6559	25 „	6 „
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 „	10 „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 „	15 „
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	18 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	29 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar	1 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	13 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	13th Apr.	30 „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th „	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

卐

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,97,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
KINGSS STREET BOMBAY

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ld

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat. Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Re. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,395	„ 94,49,106

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 28/1/10, Bowlazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Yusuf Building, D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,944

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA,

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929. applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) LECTURER on MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem. Qualifications—Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

(2) LECTURER on BIOLOGY with Chemistry as an additional subject. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem.

Qualifications—an M.Sc. of an Indian University.

(3) DEMONSTRATOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY.

(4) ASSISTANT to Professor of Hygiene and Dietetics.

(5) ASSISTANT to Professor of Surgery.

(6 ASSISTANT to Professor of Anatomy.

Qualifications for (3), (4), (5) and (6) Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Pay—Grade pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (Rs. 50-125) plus special allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

Applications should be received up to 31st March, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29993

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications for the post of Professor of Hygiene, Dietetics and Animal Breeding are invited.

Pay—According to the scale to be fixed for the Bihar and Orissa New Provincial Veterinary Service, Class I. Initial pay to be about Rs. 350 per month. Five years' contract in the first instance, with privilege of Special Provident Fund, and prospect of permanent appointment to the above service, if satisfactory.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. Candidates to produce certificate of proficiency and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take a course at the Institute of Animal Breeding, Edinburgh, as State Scholar.

Applications will be received up to 31st March 1928. For further particulars apply to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29994

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) PROFESSOR OF SURGERY and Obstetrics.

(2) PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

Pay—Rs. 250-20-550-20-750 with a scale of Rs. 300-25-350-20-750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years' contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident Fund. No pension.

Qualification—M.R.C.V.S. or graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take courses at selected colleges. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1928 and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29995

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN THIRD CLASS FARES BY MAIL IN LOCAL BOOKING ONLY.

ON and from March 1st 1928, third class mail fares will be abolished on the G. I. P. Railway in local booking only. Third class passengers will not be carried by 3 Down and 4 Up Poona Mails or 5 Down and 6 Up Punjab Mails. Third class passengers travelling by the remaining mail trains will be charged ordinary fares and in order to prevent overcrowding 3rd class passengers will only be carried by the following trains when travelling distances of 100 miles or more.

1 Down	2 Up
7 Down	Up
9 Down *	10 Up *
27 Down *	30 Up *
29 Down	28 Up

* The existing restrictions as to booking by these trains will continue.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 27-2-1928.

30025

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A new Time Table will come into force on and from 1st March, 1928. The following will be the principal changes:—

5 Down Punjab Mail will leave V. Terminus at 15-0 and arrive Delhi Main at 20-5.

1 Down Nagpur Mail will leave V. Terminus at 16-0 and arrive Nagpur at 7-35.

29 Down Nagpur Express will leave V. Terminus at 23-15 and arrive Nagpur at 16-45.

7 Down Calcutta Mail will leave V. Terminus at 20-30 and arrive Chhoki at 2-43.

27 Down Peshawar Express will leave V. Terminus at 22-30 and arrive Delhi Main at 7-0.

2 Up Nagpur Mail will leave Nagpur at 15-15 and arrive V. Terminus at 7-0.

28 Up Nagpur Express will leave Nagpur at 20-40 and arrive V. Terminus at 13-35.

6 Up Punjab Mail will leave Delhi Main at 9-0 and arrive V. Terminus at 15-30.

30 Up Peshawar Express will leave Delhi Main at 21-0 and arrive V. Terminus at 6-15.

8 Up Calcutta Mail will leave Chheoki at 9-10 and arrive V. Terminus at 14-30.

A new passenger train will be run between Itarsi and Gadarwada stopping at all intermediate stations to the following timings:—

Itarsi	dep: 05-00
Gadarvada	arr. 08-30
Gadarvada	dep: 10-10
Itarsi	arr: 14-00

SUBURBAN MAIN LINE TRAIN SERVICE.

The following additional trains will be introduced from 1st March 1928:—

3 up and 3 down Kalyan Passenger trains (Steam).

1 up and 1 down Thana Passenger trains (Electric).

2 up and 2 down Kurla Passenger trains (Electric).

HARBOUR BRANCH TRAIN SERVICE.

There will be slight changes in the timings.

For detailed timings of all trains see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KELLY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th February, 1928.

30011

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Messrs. Anderson & Co., Agents, S. S. "Nippon", Messrs. KHARAS & CO., Auctioneers will dispose off the following goods by private treaty, on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

More or less damaged by fire and water ex S. S. "Nippon".

About 5,000 bales of cotton of various marks damaged by water.

About 400 bales of cotton of various marks damaged by fire.

If these goods are not disposed of by March 6th, they will be put to auction at G. H. I. Plinths, E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s siding below South Bridge, Kiamari, Karachi, commencing on FRIDAY, March, 9th and following days at 11.30 a.m. (S. T.) each day.

Offers are subject to approval by the Agents.

For conditions of sale see handbills or apply to:—

Messrs. R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
Karachi.

Victoria Mansions,
Victoria Road.

30018

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letters from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Dr. J. V. Vora, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri and Dr. R. M. Mistry retire from office as members of the Standing Committee on the 1st April 1928 and (b) Election of six members of the Standing Committee.

2. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society—Requesting the Corporation to appoint two representatives on the Executive Committee of the Society.

3. Letters from Mr. Laxman Gopal Abhyankar—Requesting that he may be granted an extension of service as a primary school teacher.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

4. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 647-2-0 being made to meet the outstanding liabilities in respect of certain goods supplied to the G.S.M. College and K.E.M. Hospital.

5. Forwarding for information, the Commissioner's letter regarding the levying of water charges by measurement in respect of premises situated at a greater distance than 500 feet from a Municipal main.

6. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 1,480 being made for payment of a subvention to the 5-H Limited.

7. Recommending sanction to certain variation being made in the Schedule of Establishment of the Engineering Department.

8. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

9. Recommending sanction to payments being made during the year 1928-29 on account of the unexpended balances of the grants for 1926-27 and previous years and unexpended grants sanctioned in 1927-28.

10. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 1,109 being made to meet the payment of extraordinary allowances to certain Municipal employees of the labouring class.

11. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 being made to meet the payment of the Corporation's donation towards the expenses of the National Baby Week.

12. Forwarding for information the Sub-Committee's report regarding the question of water-rates to be charged to all mills and factories in the city.

13. Forwarding for information the Committee's resolution sanctioning a variation in the Establishment Schedule of the Market Department.

14. Recommending certain banks for the deposit of surplus moneys (b) Letter from the Manager, Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank—Requesting that his bank may be added to the banks who are entrusted with the Banking business of the Municipality.

15—16. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (15) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (16) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

17. Regarding the alleged neglect of duty by call-women appointed in the schools in F and G Wards.

18. Forwarding copy of the visit remarks made by Maulana Shaukatali, on the working of the Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Training Institution for Urdu Lady Teachers.

19. Forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. F. W. Petch, offering remarks on the work done by the Schools Committee, while he was a member of the Committee.

20. Forwarding registers showing the names of children of School-going age in F and G Wards.

21. Reporting on the question of vacating a premises occupied by the Dadar group of schools.

22. Reporting on the question of the shifting of the Dadar Kumbharwada Marathi Girls' School from the premises occupied by the School.

23. Submitting a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Committee which have not been submitted.

24. Forwarding a report of the working of the Boy Scouts Movement in Municipal Schools.

25. Submitting certain particulars in connection with the resignation of Mr. D. B. Gopalrao, late Municipal Scout Organiser.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

26—30. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (26) Rs. 98 to a retired employee of the Health Depantment, (27) Rs. 129-8-0 to a late Halalkhore woman in the Health Department, (28) Rs. 123 to a retired employee of the Health Department, (29) Rs. 129-8-0 to another employee of the Health Department and (30) Rs. 161 and Rs. 98 respectively to a Mucadame and a female employee of the unloading staff at Devnar.

31. Requesting sanction to a piece of Municipal land at Reay Road being leased to the Tramway Company for laying a Tramway siding.

32—33. Regarding the question of appointing the Corporation's representatives on the Board of Management of (32) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind and (33) Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital.

34. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

35. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

36. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City for the quarter ending 31st December, 1927.

37. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

38. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity to the heirs of a Supervisor in the Encroachment Branch, who died on account of an assault while in the execution of his duties.

39. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' List corrected up to 31st October, 1927.

40. Government Letter—Forwarding copy of the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Bombay Development Schemes for the year 1926-27.

41. Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Asylum—Requesting that five members may be appointed on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga for the year 1928-29.

42. Letter from Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot—Resigning his seat on the Drainage Committee of the Corporation.

43—44. Letters from Mr. W. H. Neilson—Resigning his seat on the Drainage and Water Committees of the Corporation.

45. Letter from Mr. H. P. Mody—Resigning his seat on the Roads and Development Committee.

46. Letter from Hakim Mahomed Jamil Khan—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Hakim Ajmal Khan.

47. Letter from the Chairman, National Baby Week, Bombay—Thanking the Corporation for their donation towards the funds of the Baby Week.

48. Letter from Mr. K. F. Nariman—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution appreciating his services in fighting against certain malpractices prevalent in the Bombay Development Department.

49. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Requesting the Corporation to take steps to make the appointment of Municipal Auditors for the next official year 1928-29, (b) Notice of motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas and other Councillors—For reappointing Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak and Mr. Thakordas M. Atmaram Bhookhanwalla to be Auditors of Municipal Accounts.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

50. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he knows of any instance where the assessed values of properties were found to be different from and much less than those shown in the rent statements put in by the claimants before the Land Acquisition Officer.

51. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala and several other Councillors—For resolving the Corporation into Committee to consider which of the two Drainage Schemes for the North of the Island is more desirable.

52. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of installing loud-speakers in the Corporation Hall, or making any other arrangement to improve the accoustic property of the hall.

53. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to consider and report on the desirability of laying down a definite policy for restricting expenditure on Medical relief, etc.

54. From Mr. Shivdas Champsi Thakkar, seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a letter appearing in the "Hindustan" and "Praja Mitra" regarding the most insanitary condition of certain Municipal Chawls near the Mahim Creek.

55. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole—For expressing opinion that members of the Schools Committee who have passed the chair should not seek re-election to that Committee.

56. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, seconded by Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For obtaining Counsel's opinion as to whether it was in order for a councillor to move a certain resolution in connection with the appointment of Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

57. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of paving Kazi Syed Street with set stones instead of asphalt.

58. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For rescinding the Corporation Resolution regarding the disposal of the sewage of the Northern portion of the Island at Kurla Creek.

59. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of substituting incandescent oil lamps by gas lamps.

60. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to report on the advisability of reducing the grades of the posts of Town Duty Refund Officer and Superintendent of Licenses.

61. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For expressing opinion that the election of Members of the Schools Committee should take place every three years as is the case with the Standing Committee.

62. From Dr. R. M. Mistry—For appointing Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and Dr. E. Moses to be representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Adams Wylie Hospital.

63. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the condition of certain roads in E Ward.

64. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For applying certain rules for the conduct of the elections to be made by the Corporation by ballot to the selection of candidates for appointment to the posts of Municipal Officers.

65. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For appointing certain Councillors on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum.

66 (a) From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. R. D. Shirwalkar and (b) From Dr. M. F. Bisni—To the same effect.

67. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For requesting the Schools Committee to make the teaching of Indian History in Aided Schools a necessary condition.

68—69. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For requesting the Commissioner (68) to consider the advisability of reducing the fees for the use of the Bhandarwada Tennis Courts and (69) to arrange for music being played in the Bhandarwada Gardens every week.

70. From Dr. S. P. Mehta—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to expedite their report on the question of the extension of the term of office of the Corporation to 5 years.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

71. Regarding removal of public latrines, urinals, etc., which are in the vicinity of places of public worship.

72. Regarding the amendment of Water Bye-laws.

73. Regarding the Maximum load to be carried in a Bullock-cart.

74. Regarding the question of every Bill for the amendment of the Municipal Act being forwarded by Government to the Corporation for their opinion before it is introduced in the Legislative Council.

75. Regarding reasons for amending section 5 (1) of the Municipal Act.

76. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Mhnicipal Corporation Office,
Bombay. 28th February, 1928.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of Annual Repairs and Petty Works (Drainage Branch) for the year 1928-29 will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5/- (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th February, 1928.

30030

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED,

A CLERK for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only those who have passed any of the examinations recognized by Government for the purpose of admission of candidates to Government service need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system "in addition" will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their applications "in their own handwriting" addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, by WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1928, stating their caste, age, educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

H. E. BUTLER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 24th February, 1928.

30014

NOTIFICATION

UNDER ORDERS from the Railway Board, Government of India, the CENTRAL PUBLICITY BUREAU, INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS at present situated at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, will be transferred to Delhi with effect from the 15th March, 1928. The new address will be

The CENTRAL PUBLICITY BUREAU
Indian State Railways,
Old Secretariat, Delhi.

By Order
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Chief Publicity Officer.
Dated Bombay, 25th February, 1928.

30023

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1004 of 1924.

HIMATMAL KISHNA and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KRISHNARAO RAGHUNATH RANE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 5th day of October, 1925, and the Judge's Order dated 14th day of October, 1927, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold in two separate lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Khoti Village of Juvem, otherwise known by the name of Joo, near Andheri in Taluka Salsette of the Thana District and in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement 38 (thirty-eight) Gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 43 and Pot No. 5 and Entry No. 173 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East and North by the Public Road, on the West partly by the houses belonging to Keshao Popat and Jairam Gopinath, Waman Narayan and partly by the oart of Jairam Gopinath and on the South by the property of Khanderao and Pandurang and partly by a Tank.

LOT NO. 2.—All that the separated 2/3 share of the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground known as Gowthan shown in blue colour on the plan thereof filed in the Commissioner's Office, but subject to the use in common with the owners of the remaining share of a ota (verandah), well and such portions of the land as are marked for common use and shown in blue on the said plan together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses standing thereon situate at the Khoti Village of Juvem, otherwise known by the name of Joo, near Andheri in Taluka Salsette in the Thana District and in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by public road, on or towards the West by the property of Baba Maneck and Vinayek Moreshwar, on or towards the South by the 1st Land and on or towards the North by the 2nd Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30024

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IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY.

DOWN COME FOR RENT AND FOR SALE SIGNS.

"Bombay Chronicle" classified advertisements are sending tenants and buyers to many people in Bombay City every day.

Using "Bombay Chronicle" classified advertisements means your wants filled quickly—costs a trifle.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent SHORT-HAND-TYPIST with sound knowledge of English. A Christian preferred. Age from 18 to 25 years. Salary from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 65/-. Also a competent ACCOUNTANT with a thorough knowledge of accounts, salary Rs. 75/-. A competent SALESMAN in Machinrey, Hardware, Electrical lines, etc. Salary acuording to qualifications. A General DESPATCH CLERK; a Graduate preferred; three years' apprenticeship, salary commencing from Rs. 40/-. Apply to Box No. 2110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". The Applicants must produce copies of photographs and letters of recommendations from two persons and necessary credentials.
A 30020

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle". Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for M.D., D.Sc., Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Examinations, before 30th March. Send postage for prospectus. Post-box 256, MADRAS.
A R748

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, good at drafting letters in English and knowing Hindi and Urdu. Previous office experience essential. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. which is likely to be raised to 60-2-70 very shortly. Appointment in the first instance will be made on probation for six months. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, Jaipur, Rajputana.
A 30012

HOUSES AND PLATS TO LET

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, opposite Excelsior Theatre and third Floor, facing Hornby Road and 2 rooms on ground floor MAHOMED BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jakaria Musjid, Bombay.
C 720

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two—Two Tons Lightfoot Ice Plants, one Ice tank 99 cans, capacity 10 Tons; another 44, capacity 5 Tons, with Cornish Boiler and Ruston Procter Compound condensing steam engine. H.P. 10", L. P. 17", R.P.M. 120. B. P. 120, Stroke 20". Apply ICE FACTORY, Jhansi, U.P.
N R732

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

300 NUMDAH Felt Rugs in white and assorted colours in Pretty designs, very comfortable for Bed and Drawing Rooms at Rs. 15 each. Transit free. RAINA BROTHERS, Fatehkadal, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R746

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE SEA SIDE OF OLD KANTWADY, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 472 of 1916 (Eva Gonsalves vs. D. M. Cardoz and others) and by virtue of the Power of Sale given by the Consent Order, dated the 30th January, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 18th March, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land situate at Cantwady in sub-district of Bandra admeasuring about 976 square yards together with the dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 65 Chimbai and Non-Agricultural Nos. 21-27, and bounded on the North by the property of the late João Braz Fernandes, on the East by the property of the late Gabriel Pereira and Anthony Pereira and on the South and West by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 3622 of 1924, Majid vs. Abdul Hamid.

2 large iron safes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT LABURNUM ROAD "GOOL" VILLA, NEW GAMDEVI.

On SUNDAY, the 4th March, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address valuable household furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboard carpets, chesterfields, drawing room suite, phonograph, glass door book cases, medium size revolving top writing table, wooden bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, wardrobes, ice box, hat stands, reclining sofas, easy chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, E. lamps and fans, brassware, &c., &c.

The property of J. Williams, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.
SECOND WEEK'S RUN.

THE BIG PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT

and

RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE

Capitol

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Story of a dancer's rise to fame thentragedy

BUTTERFLY DANCE and REVELS in Brilliant Colours.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL SUPER JEWEL

ALLAUDDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP

The famous fantasy from the Arabian Nights
At 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Over 1000 fixed in London, Manchester, Glasgow and India, &c. &c.

Estimate will be submitted on application.

SOLE AGENTS TO:—

A. & P. Steven Ltd., GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co
Engineers & Iron Founders,
Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GUJARAT STUDIO

Presents— **NEXT SATURDAY**

Miss LILA

AND

Mr. NIZAM

IN ITS SENSATIONAL Production

THE LILY in the MUD

Staggering in its conception of Human Suffering !—!

Stupendous in heights of emotion it reaches !—!

A Drama of Man's Cowardice and Retribution.

Remember—Next Sat., the 3rd March

To Be Screened at

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

SHORTLY COMING ! SHORTLY COMING !!

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

FIRST OPENING PERFORMANCE

Sat 3rd March 1928 at 8-30 P. M. — MANAPAMAN
Sun. 4th March 1928 at 3 P. M. — EKACH PYALA
Tues. 6th March '28 at 3 P. M. (Specially on account of Holiday) — SANSHAYA KALLOL
Wed. 7th March '28 at 8-30 P. M. — MUKNAYAK

at the **NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE** (Grant Road)

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company will appear in his various Popular Parts.

New Play ! **"VIDHILIKHIT"** will be staged very shortly.

Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily from 1st March 1928.

Manager.

LAST ! LAST ! ! LAST ! ! !

Under Public Patronage for the last 33 years !

NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT MANDALI

WEDNESDAY, 29th Feb. '28 at 9 P. M.
NEW PLAY ! NEW SCENES & SCENERY ! !
In Hindi-Urdu **SHADIKI PEHELI RAAT** (First Night of Marriage.)
at the **CORONATION THEATRE** Grant Road.
Book your Seats at the Theatre.
Prop. G. B. BHATE.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in the United Artists Attraction in 11 action-laden reels brimful of sensational surprises and startling stunts

"DON Q, SON OF ZORRO"

The Greatest Stunt Picture Fairbanks has ever offered.

Miss ! And you have missed a lot !

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S
Extraordinary Production

HIRA SUNDRI

Featuring
Indian Douglas Fairbanks, Mr. Vithal and Jamibaboo
TO MISS TO REPENT
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming next Saturday Excelsior Production
"DETECTIVE KUMAR."

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 4 0
Sago, Flour, market quality	9 0 0
Maize Starch, Continental	10 10 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	8 14 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	7 14 0
Sodium Sulphide English Small Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Pichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	25 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 3
Antimony Salt	0 5 6
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 7
Formaldehyde	0 6 0

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of the Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28th February 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.943 inches (.007 above normal)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.812 inches (.022 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.018.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.1 degrees (6.3 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 69.0 (0.2 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 76 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Afloat sellers 48/
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb —
Liverpool paid Arriving 47/
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers March 51/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers May/June 38/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
Feb/Mar. per cwt. —
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 14/4-1/2
c. & f. Bombay —
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4
c. & f. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 27.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot — Sellers 1/2 1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Feb/Mar £8/15/0.
Castorseed, Bombay —
Shipment buyers Feb/Mar £17/7/6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton —
Shipment sellers Feb/Mar. £18/5/0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb 27

Coffee, Fair Rio. (No. 7, quality) Spot 16 3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb 27

Silver-Quiet but steady.
Spot 23-9/16
Forward 23-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 27

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-1-11-1/2

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Opened 7 Points Lower on Easier Liverpool Cables. Long liquidation caused further weakness.—Rallied on trade Support. —Futures 6 to 19 points Lower.

New York, Feb. 27.

The New York futures market opened 7 points lower on unfavourable Liverpool cables. Prices declined further on long liquidation but later ruled steady on trade support. Near months show the underlying strength of the strong statistical position but favourable weather is having adverse influence on new crop prices. The difference between this crop and the next crop is widening. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 19 points. Spot prices declined 5 points to 19 cents.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed 8 to 10 points lower. Spot prices were lowered by 5 points to 18.57c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, Feb. 27.
Previous Close	18.67
10 A. M.	18.60—.07 Opening
11 A. M.	18.51—.16
11-10 A. M.	17.50—.17 Lowest
12 Noon	18.51—.16
1.35 P. M.	18.61—.06 Highest
3 P. M.	18.60—.07 Closing

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American Correspondents:—

Liquidation met by trade fixing.

Reuter:—"Market easier on absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables; but later advanced partially on covering."

Arnold & Co:—"Sentiment mere bullish owing to scarcity of contracts but believe advance overdone. Although cloth trade improving agitation restrict acreage unlikely bring proportionate results."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 27.
March	18.47—.15
May	18.61—.06
July	18.60—.07
October	18.30—.13
December	18.20—.19
Middling Spot	19.00—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 27.
May	18.33—.08
July	18.32—.10
Middling Spot	18.57—.05

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.,

May	18.57
July	18.51
October	18.27
May	18.57
July	18.51
October	18.27

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.

May	18.24
July	18.24
October	17.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Feb. 27. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 27-2-28	7017000	10827000
,, Yesterday do	9000	47000
Exports to date do	5003000	7582000
Stock at Ports 24-2-28	2223000	2783000
,, Interior Towns do	1049000	1279000
,, Liverpool 24-2-28	845000	1313000
Visible Supply 24-2-28	5186000	6880000
Quantity in Sight do	11692000	15630000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 27th inst.

Wheat	2,651	cwts.
Linseed	7,855	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,429	,,
Gingellyseeds	5,280	,,
Groundnuts	34,218	,,
Castorseed	18,180	,,
Rice	2,848	,,
Myrabollams	4,983	,,
Cottonseed	30,230	,,
Gram	8,178	,,
Joowar	720	,,
Barley	499	,,
Bajree	2,191	,,
Coal	754	Tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar Feb. 26.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Wheat Ready	4	4	0	to 4	13 0
Wheat Har				4	4 0
Gram Ready	3	8	0	to 3	13 0
Gram Jeth				3	5 9
Barley Jeth				3	2 6
Rapeseeds Bishakh				6	11 0
Cotton Bisak				4	1 0
Cottonseed Ready				2	15 6
Cotton Ready				29	10 0 (Strong.)

LIVERPOOL.

General long liquidation—Trade fixing call sales.—Steady at the decline—Sales 6,000 Bales—Futures 14 to 16 Points Lower.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 11 to 13 points. There was general liquidation and prices registered further decine and were quoted 16 to 17 points lower at noon. Later on prices steadied at the decline on trade fixing call sales and the market closed at a decline of 14 to 16 points. Spot prices declined 5 points to 10-53d. per lb. and spot sales amounted 6,000 Bales.

In sympathy with the weakness in American prices. Empire Cotton contracts ruled easy and closed 10 to 13 points lower. Heavy liquidation depressed Egyptian futures by 37 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 27th Feb.

Liverpool market opened poor on general selling; steadied later on trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cables from Liverpool friends:—

1. 'Decline owing to natural reaction. Bulls realizing to secure profits. An effort is being made to depress prices, in order to get a better buying basis. Our opinion is that a considerable decline is improbable."

2. "Market steady at the decline. Further decline expected."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"(New York Cables) Fears tremendous boll weevil infestation. Texas needs good rains."

Weld & Co:—"Rains followed by freezing overlage portion in Texas, very beneficial."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Opening	Feb. 27. Closing.
February		9.99—.12
March	9.96	9.95—.14
April		9.90—.14
May	9.92	9.90—.14
June		9.86—.14
July	9.86	9.85—.14
August		9.77—.14
September		9.71—.15
October	9.66	9.64—.15
November		9.60—.15
December		9.61—.15
January	9.63	9.59—.16
February		9.59—.16
Middling Spot		10.52—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 27. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 27.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.75—.15
Scinde, Fine	7.95—.15
Scinde, Superfine	8.15—.15
Bengal, Good	7.55—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35—.15
Bengal, Fine	7.95—.15
Oomar, Good	8.20—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45—.15
Oomra, Fine	8.70—.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.20—.15
Broach, Fine	9.45—.15
Broach Superfine	9.70—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 27.
February	17.58—.37
March	17.68—.37
April	17.68—.37
May	17.78—.37
June	17.78—.37
July	17.86—.37
August	17.86—.36
September	17.86—.36
October	17.99—.36
November	17.94—.36
December	17.91—.36
January	17.86—.36
February	17.86—.36
Sakellaridis, F.F.F. Spot	18.25—.40

LONDON METALS.

	London, Feb. 27.
Copper, English Best Selected	£65-3/8
Copper, Braziers.	£74.3/4
Yellow Metal	£64-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£233.1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Feb.27.
Demand Bills	487.56

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

3 months 4 7/32 p.c.
6 months 4-3/16 p.c.
Money Call 6-1/4 p.c.
One Month 5-1|2 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c
Six months 4-1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING—LONG LIQUIDATION CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Following a small decline of 9 points in New Rork futures, the local market opened at Rs. 368 8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 370/ on short covering. At this level long liquidation depressed prices somewhat and later ruled steady on steadier Liverpool advices. Quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	369/8
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	371/8
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	309/8
FG. MG. Bengal May	309/8
Fine MG. Oomra Mar.	340
Fine MG. Oomra May	338/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

The forward market opened at Rs. 369/8 for Broach Apl/May delivery and improved to Rs. 370/8 on reports of no possibility of strike at Manchester. At this level scattered liquidation checked the rise and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under.—

F.G.MG. Broach A./M.	369/12
,, ,, J./A	372
,, Bengal Mar	310/8
,, ,, May	311
Fine M.G. Oomra March	341
,, ,, ,, May	339/3

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 28.
May	225.10—0.50
August	228.40—0.10

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.'S REPORT:—The position in our market seems to us to be growing more and more bearish but we must admit that the remarkable resistance being shown provides us with food for thought and makes us look for a possible error in our reasoning. Upto the present we are still of the opinion that the law of supply and demand will ultimately prevail, and there can be no denying the fact that at the moment the former is very much greater than the latter.

DAILY ROOM RATE

	Bombay, Feb. 28.
Bengal March	310
Bengal May	310
Broach Apl/May	368
Broach July/Aug.	370
Oomra March	339
Oomra May	338

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	331	324	317	310	262
S./P.	329	322	315	308	300
Rajputana	331	324	317	310	262
P./A.		425	418	411	
Oomra No. 3	355	348	341	331	
C. P. No. 1	385	378	371	361	
C. P. No. 2	370	363	356	346	
Khandesh		343	333	323	313
Muthia			328	318	301

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

BRUEL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 28. Since 1st September.

in-full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	671	216,021	296,399
Central India	1,767	199,724	217,247
Barsi and Nagar	1,100	210,788	163,350
Hyderabad-Gaorani	198	86,631	55,184
Berar	2,996	440,692	468,082
Central Provinces	2,164	189,818	182,018
Total Oomras	8,896	1,343,674	1,382,390
Dholera	604	68,909	72,887
N.-W. Provinces		60,638	52,164
Rajputana	193	28,457	28,209
Sind-Punjab	494	117,148	86,393
Broach	82	2,851	8,557
Coompta and Dharwar		4,050	22,374
Westerns-Northerns	11	3,957	10,012
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Combodia		8,037	4,670
Persian		3,360	3,016
American		24,176	90,590
Egyptian and African		12,518	23,532
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		66	50
Total	10,280	1,677,841	1,785,229

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

in-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 23rd. Feb. This year	Last year
Europe	1,822	329,833	159,936
Japan and China	4,422	438,887	663,192
Coast Ports		14,732	7,693
Up-country by Rail		43,432	49,173
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,741	77,738
Total	6,244	862,625	957,732

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 28. Ready	Delivery
Red leafy		Contract March

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Broker. Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

	Bombay, Feb. 28.
Ready	21 7 0
Falguna	21 7 3
Chaitra	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 0
National City	21 9 9

SILVER.

	Bombay, Feb. 28.
Ready Silver	59 15 0
London Ready	26-1/4
Forward	26.5/16
London/Shanghai—	
Opening	2 7 2
Closing	2 7 2

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clo.
Fagan	59/11	59/13	59/11	59/12
Chaitra	59/12	59/14	59/12	59/12

London Tone.—Quict and steady. India bought. China sold.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Feb./Mar
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 Apr. May.
Bank's selling T T 1|5-7|8 Monsoon.
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mon. 1|6-1|4 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 15th March

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 274-1/2.
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 934
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D. 175-1-4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87 15|16 27th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 3|16 28th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 3|32 27th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 27th inst.
London|Belgium 35.00 27th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 27th inst.
London|Italy 92.15 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold 27th inst. £4.4.11 1|2. 25th inst. £4.4.11 1|2.
Silver London Ready 27th inst. 26 3|16. 25th inst. 26 3|16.
Silver London Forward 27th inst. 26-1|4 25th inst. 26 3|16.
Silver New York Ready 27th inst. 57 7|16 25th inst. 57 3|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 27th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 25th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 27th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 25th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone: Steady.

Bengal Superfine	325|30		
Bengal Fine	325	pl. 3	
Bengal F.G.	315		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	315		
Wardha-Hingt Fine	370|75		
Nagpur Fine	370|75	pl. 28	
Yeotmal Fine	365|67		
Arvi Fine	365|67	pl. 15	
Amraoti Fine	353|55		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	353|55	pl. 1	
Mulkapur Fine	340|42		
Khandesh Fine	330|32	—10	
Muthia Fine			
Muthia F.G.		—27	
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	375|85		
Purna F.G.G.S.	350|55		
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.			
Indore|Ujjain Fine	365|70		
Barwah Sanavad Fine	345|50		
Broach F.G.			April
Broach Fine		pl. 17	pl. 14|5 A.|May
Westerns M.G.			—2
Westerns H.G.			
Cambodia	470		
Miraj|Sangli	410		
Compta Good	415		pl. 32
Dhollera			pl. 5
Kadi|Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

200	Japan T. & Co.	Amraoti	325
500	Do.	Aurangabad	330
100	Do.	Beawar	350
200	Do.	Nagar	332
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Latur	320
200	Do.	Maheji	330
100	Do.	Wardha	327
200	Toyomankwa	Lasur	315
100	Currimbhai	Latur	370
100	K. Vishram & Co.	Mulkapur	323
100	Bombay Co.	Jumner	328
100	Do.	Amraoti	349
100	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	295/330
200	G. G. Kesha	Berar	325/330

STOCKS AND SHARES

IMPRESSIVE BUYING IN IRON SHARES

MILL SHARES STEADY.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Cotton Mill shares ruled steady with a fair business. Most of the business was confined to transfers and long interest being liquidated differences narrowed somewhat in to-day's trading. The market ruled steady and closed with a little change in quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was impressive buying in Tata Iron shares on expectation of a favourable budget doing away with Super Tax. A well-known party is said to have bought about 500 shares of Tata Deferred, which opened to-day at Rs. 305 and improved to Rs. 315. There was good demand for Tata Hydro shares which closed firm at Rs. 1,157-8. Better support helped the rise in shipping shares. Bombay steams closed at Rs. 296-4 and Scindia shares firmed up to Rs. 20-12. There was scattered liquidation in Shivarajpurs. New India Insurance shares improved to Rs. 24.10. Jupiters were also in good demand. B. B Petrols were quiet and Imperial Bank shares did not administer any change.

SECURITIES:

Various unfounded rumours of a new loan at Rs. 88 bearing 4 per cent. interest, discouraged buyers and the business was confined among jobbers. In the budget there may be a mention of a new loan, but it is not customary to give out terms of price and interest.

TRANSFERS.

To-morrow is the last day for transfer business and squaring open contracts of March delivery.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	397-8
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	948|12
250 Bradbury	270
100 Century	462/8
100 Colaba Land	141 4
500 Central India P.	485
100 Coorla	172/8
100 Crescent	188-12
250 Currim	260
500 David	260
250 Dawn	647/8
200 Edward Sassoon	107/8
10 S. D. Sassoon	0-13-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	883/12
50 Finlay	141/14
1000 F. Petit	600
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	132/8
100 Indian Bleaching	310
100 Indore-Malwa	863/12
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50 Kastoorchand	25
100 Khatau	100
100 Kohinoor	287/8
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	2050
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	82|8
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	311/4
10 New City	115
250 Pahaney	290
200 Pearl	600
100 Phoenix	437/8
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	207-8
50 Swan	145
100 Swadeshi	530
500 Tata Mill	85
500 Vishnu Cotton	6050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1465
125 Imperial	356-4
50 India	92/8 x.d.
25 Baroda	92/8
25 Central	26/2
25 Eastern	93/8
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantij	915
Amritsar Patti	142
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	99
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	85
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	780
100 Alcock	387-8
125 B. Burma	853|12
10 B Burma No. 1	305
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	5
50 B. Tramway	156|14
50 B. Tramway Pref	68
200 Bombay Steam	296|4
50 Bombay Telephone	50
10 Bundi Cement	23|8
250 Indian Cement	330
10 Central Indian Mining	23
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	251|4
10 Katni Deferred	830
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2175
25 New India Insur.	24|10
10 Punjab P. Cement	16|4
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15|4
10 Shivrajpur	45|4
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	84|4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	315
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	137|8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97|8
1000 Tata Hydro	1158|12
100 Tata Oil	43
1000 Tata Power Ord.	530
100 Tata Power Pref.	910

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75-14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-30 Rs. 91/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-6

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1944-50 Rs. 106-9.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 110-2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75-14-6; 1945-55 Rs. 106-9-6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Feb. 28.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/-3; highest Rs. 50/5; lowest Rs. 50/0/6; closing Rs. 50/2/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11/6. closing Rs. 4/11/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 58/2; closing Rs. 58/6.

Groundnut Seeds May opening Rs. 59/4; closing Rs. 59/7.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 28.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated 27th Feb.

"America cables pressure Cuban and duty free sugar steadily absorbed.

The Market has ruled weak to-day with the following closing quotations.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/11 per cwt. F. B H.
Shipment for Feb. Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/5 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C I. F.:—
February Rs. 8/12 per cwt F B H.
March Rs. 9/1 per cwt. F B H.
July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F B H.
Tone.—Weak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, Feb. 27.
Chartered Bank of India A. & Co.	£21-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88.7/8
Conversion Loan	£75-3/4X
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61.1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Consols	£55.3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-5/8

215 Scindia Steam	20/12

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97/8
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref	635
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	138
500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mills Pref.	110

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at Town Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 410 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p.m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, Annual General Meeting, Government House, Malabar Hill, 4-45 p.m., Lady Wilson presiding.
Lecture on Foreign Exchange at Sydenham College of Commerce by Mr. Reynand at 6 p.m.
Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar lectures on "Work before Young Generation" at Brahmin Sabha Hall at 6.30 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

A Wall Calendar and a Pocket Diary for 1928 from The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S. S. "Tamatsu Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m., on Thursday the 1st March.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S. S. "Monroe" arrived at London in the afternoon of 26th inst. and the S. S. "Buchanan" left Suez, in the afternoon of 24th inst.

P. M. G. CONGRATULATED.

At a public meeting of the residents of Kelus, a village in Ratnagiri District, now living in Bombay, held on last Sunday, a resolution was passed congratulating the Post Master General for having sanctioned the opening of a post office in that village.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 27th February to 6 a.m. of 28th February:

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 79. Tota mortality this day last year 88.

WORK BEFORE YOUNG GENERATION

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona will address a public meeting to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum, on 'The Work before the Young Generation'.

LECTURE ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Banking Association, Mr. I. St. J. Reynand of Messrs. Thomas Cook and son (Bankers) will deliver a lecture on "Foreign Exchange" at 6 p.m. at the College to-day (Wednesday) Principal M. L. Tannan presiding.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A fortnight meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held to-day the 29th instant at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

AT HOME TO BOMBAY LADIES.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association will be held at Government House to-day (Wednesday) at 4.45 p.m. (S.T.) Thereafter Lady Wilson will be At Home to the members of the Association and the Work Guild and a sale of work done by the inmates of the Criminal Tribes' Settlement, Hubli will be held

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(in pounds Stering.)

Sterling purchased in India, total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 25th February, 1928 25,930,000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: remittances during the week ending 25th February, 1928, 500,000; total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 25th February, 1928, 6,074,000.

Total remittances during the week ending 25th February, 1928, 500,000; total remittance from 1st April 1927, to 25th February 1928, 32,004,000 (a).

(a) Of this amount £2.1/4 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDED.

SEVEN PERSONS ARRESTED.

Sup-Inspector Kanat of the Princess Street Police Station raided a shop of Satta Gambling in Narsidas Jaikishandas's house No. 16 at Motishaw's Chawl last night at about 11.30 and arrested seven persons who are reported to have with them two marked coins, some slips of betting, books of accounts, and also Rs. 350/- in cash.

The arrested persons will be placed before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court to-day.

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"NO DISHONEST INTENTION."

OMISSION OF BAD DEBTS IN BALANCE SHEETS

MAGISTRATE'S FINDING IN CENTRAL BANK CASE.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court delivered judgment on Tuesday afternoon in the case in which Mr. S. N. Pochkhanwala, Sir P. C. Sethna, Messrs. Motilal, Kanji H. C. Captain, A. S. Balsekar and J. B. Pastakia, Managing Director, chairman, Director Secretary, Accountant and Assistant Accountant respectively of the Central Bank of India Limited were charged by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani a shareholder of the Bank with having wilfully made false statements, knowing them to be false, in the Balance Sheets of 30th June and 31st Dec. 1925 respectively of the Bank.

The Magistrate acquited Sir Pheroze Sethna and Mr. Motilal Kanji on the ground that they were not on the staff of the Bank and hence it was not likely that they were aware of any bad or doubtful debts not mentioned in the Balance Sheets in question. His worship convicted accused nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6 on the charges against them. He said, however, that there was nothing before him to show any dishonest motive on the part of the accused and therefore, merely a nominal sentence in the case would be adequate. He, therefore, sentenced each of the four accused to a day's simple imprisonment and ordered them to pay a fine of annas eight on each of the three counts—the sentence to run concurrently.

ORIGIN OF THE CASE.

In the course of a lengthy judgment, the Magistrate after relating the facts of the case, observed that a complaint was originally filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who had discharged the notices issued against the respondents holding that no "prima facie' case had been made out. The complainant Mr. Shamdasani had applied to the High Court in revision and their Lordships Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Patkar had opined that the view taken by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was erroneous and that a clear 'prima facie' case for holding that the total book debts shown in the two balance sheets were incorrect and that the express or implied statements that there were no bad debts were untrue was made out.

It was admitted that on the 31st December, 1925 there were bad debts to the extent of Rs. 25,72,962-3-7 for which provision had been made out of the secret reserve fund. Mr. Shamdasani, however, alleged that the bad debts were much more than the amount stated and he had led a good deal of evidence on that point. The Magistrate considered the complainant's evidence quite worthless because except his bare word and his own valuation of properties there was nothing before the Court to show that there was not a proper assessment of the valuation of the securities held by the bank. On the other hand his Worship accepted the evidence of both Mr. Cocke, and Mr. Steven, the auditors of the bank unhesitatingly and held that a correct valuation was arrived at as regards the assessment of the securities held by the Bank. The same remarks applied to the other accounts as well and the Magistrate did not propose to go into them in detail particularly as it was admitted by the complainant that it made no difference so far as the actual offence was concerned whether the bad debts were 23 lacs or 60 lacs. The question that remained to be answered were whether the non-disclosure of the bad debts of 23 lacs amounted to a false statement, whether it was wilfully made, if so whether the statement was made with the knowledge that it was false and whether it was knowingly made by all or any of the accused. The High Court had held that the total book debts shown in the two balance sheets were incorrect and that the express or implied statements that there were no bad debts were untrue. The Magistrate was bound by that decision. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who had appeared for the accused had admitted that in view of the decition of the High Court he did not dispute that the statements about the bad debts were false. He also conceded that the statements were wilfully made, the only point he disputed was whether the statements were made with the knowledge of their falsity.

The Magistrate did not think it could be seriously denied that the statements were made wilfully. The bank management was aware of the existence of bad debts and the omission to include them on the assets side was intentionally made because like provision was made out of a reserve fund and that too was not shown on the liability side. It was done on purpose and in doing so the bank management followed a practice prevailing among certain banks in India and in England. The only question that remained was whether the statements were made knowing them to be false and if so whether those statements were made knowingly by all or any of the accused.

BAD DEBTS OMITTED.

The object of a balance sheet was not concealment but information within certain limits and the form specifically laid down under what head and how the debts were to be dealt with. The Bank was aware of the form, the bank was aware of the details requried by the form; the bank was aware that it had bad debts and it deliberately chose not to mention specifically the three kinds of debts in spite of the law requiring it to be done. The bad debts were not only omitted from being mentioned, but a wilfully wrong statement was made that the bad debts were 'nil', or that they were only Rs. five lakhs. This might not have been done dishonestly or fraudulently; but, in the opinion of the Magistrate, dishonesty and raud were not the ingredients of an offence under section 282 of the Indian Companies Act under which the accused were charged.

His Worship then discussed the point as to whether the false statements were made by all or by any one of the accused persons. He considered that accused nos. 2 and 3 being the Directors of the Bank had nothing directly to do with the management of the Bank as such or with the preparation of the books of account or the Balance Sheets.

From the statement put in by the accused it would be seen that the bank management could not deny that they made those statements knowingly. His Worship, therefore, held that the firt, fourth, fifth and sixth accused made those statements knowingly. The complainant had not adduced any evidence to show that the second and third accused were present when the advance sheets were prepared or when the auditors examined the accounts. The mere fact that they had put their signature on the balance sheet did not imply, contended His Worship, that they were aware or must have been aware that the statements about the bad debts were false. The Directors were entitled to rely upon the judgment and advice of the manager whose integrity, skill and competence they had no reason to suspect. He, therefore, acquitted the second and the third accused.

NO DISHONEST INTENTION.

Referring to the first, fourth, fifth and sixth accused, His Worship remarked that they were persons directly concerned with the management of the bank and the preparation of the account and other documents. It was not stated by them that they were not aware of the existence of bad debts. They were therefore, guilty of the offence; and therfore he convicted them. However, there was nothing before him to show that any of the accused acted dishonestly. The management and the auditors of the bank seemed to have followed a practice prevailing in some banking concerns in India and England. The view seemed to have been accepted by even the Government of India as would appear from their communique accompanying the notification dated March 29, 1927.

Continuing, the Magistrate believed that it was rather anamalous to find that though section 477A of the Indian Penal Code was a much graver offence and involved an element of dishonesty and fraud, it was made punishable with seven years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both, while under section 282 of the Indian Companies Act, the court had no option of giving a fine only. But as the law was there, the Magistrate was constrained to impose a sentence of imprisonment as well as of fine on the accused. At the same time having regard to the nature and the circumstances of the case and bearing in mind that an offence of the kind could not be committed in future in view of the alteration in the law made by the Government of India after the decision of the Bombay High Court and in view of his own finding that there was no dishonest intention on the part of the Bank to cause either wrongful gain or wrongful loss to any one, the Magistrate believed that a nominal sentence would certainly meet the ends of Justice. He therefore, sentenced accused nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6 as stated above.

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION

ARRESTED IN BARODA ON DEFALCATION CHARGE.

Padamsey Narsey a rich Bhatia was arrested by the State Police about two weeks ago as a sequel to complaint filed by Mr. N. H. Moos the official Liquidator. Padamsey was the Managing Director of the Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Company (in liquidation) of Bombay.

It is alleged that the accused is involved in a case of defalcation to the extent of Rs. five lakhs belonging to the Company. The defalcation was noticed a couple of years ago but as the liquidator wanted to get the explanations of Padamsey Narsey on the subject no steps had been taken till a few days back when the liquidator put the matter in the hands of the Bombay Police. Padamsey was traced by Inspector Acharekar of the C.I.D., at Baroda and he was arrested there.

The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Company was floated in Bombay in 1910 and in 1923 it was taken into compulsory liquidation Padamsey was the managing director of the firm since 1922, and it was found out by the official liquidator that during the period he (Padamsey) held office there was a defalcation of about Rs. five lakhs.

The Bombay police are taking steps to extdadite the accused from Baroda State to Bombay.

Mrs. Moir and Mr. Pitt, winners of the Mixed Doubles finals of the W. I. Tennis championship, played on Monday last.

—"Chronicle" photo.

BENGAL LUXMI MILL CASE

ACCUSED PLEAD "NOT GUILTY"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

After the prosecution evidence was concluded in the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills case, B.K. Lahiri accused to-day in the course of a lengthy statement pleaded 'not guilty' to the charges at the High Court criminal sessions before Mr. Justice Page and a special jury. He said that he joined the Mills in 1905 and the Bengal National Bank a year later as he felt that on the success of the industrial enterprises in Bengal, depended the cessation of revolutionary activities in the land and that with the opening of honourable avenues of employment for young men of the middle classes the political and industrial life of the country would depend.

"Not benefitted by a farthing but beggared himself" was the keynote of B.K. Lahiri's statement. Concluding, he said: "if you judge me as I actually have done, I trust you will realise that I was compelled to do them under the circumstances over which I had not control and I had not the least intention of either making a wrongful gain for myself from the Mills or causing loss to the Mills or any one else and that every step I took was dictated by my single desire to keep the mills going."

B. N. Bannerjee, pleading innocence, reiterated the statement that his account in the Bengal National Bank was really operated on by Mr. B. Chakravarty and Mr. B. K. Lahiri. Mr. Sukumar Lahiri also pleaded not guilty and left his defence to his counsel.

FOURTEEN CHARGES STRUCK OFF.

After these statements, Mr. Justice Page intimated that as regards the charges against B. K. Lahiri, relating to the using of a large number of forged documents as genuine, there was not sufficient evidence to go to the jury. Accordingly 14 charges against B. K. Lahiri were struck off and the standing counsel was directed by His Lordship to deal only with the remaining simple main charges.

Addressing the jury on behalf of the Crown, standing counsel said that were the jury to condone by their verdict the conduct which one of the accused at least had been guilty of, it would be a case of poisoning the waters of honest dealings. Dealing kith B. K. Lahiri's defence, the standing counsel said that his defence was an admission of the offence and said that in all the dealings the accused had no right to deal with these monies as he, the standing counsel said, had no right to deal with money of the Crown. The standing counsel had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—Free Press.

DACCA, Feb. 27.

In the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge the trial opened to-day of four young Bengalees under section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act and Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code. The charge against them is that on 25th May last they were found in possession of eight bombs, a dagger and some masks. The bombs according to a Government expert in Calcutta contained very explosive substances.—A. P.

MR. V. A. DESAI ACQUITTED

NOT GUILTY.

JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

By a unanimous verdict of the Jury at the High Court Sessions on Tuesday, Mr. Vaikunth Ambalal Desai was acquitted on the charges of cheating and using forged documents as genuine in respect of several shares of the All India United Assurance Co., Ltd.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor Mr. Walker, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. Motilal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors and Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Justice Madgaoker concluded his summing up at 1-30 p.m. and the jury retired to consider their verdict.

Returning at two o'clock, the Foreman of the jury Mr. S. O. Saklatwalla, in answer to a question by the Clerk of the Crown declared that they had found the accused not guilty on all the charges.

The announcement was greeted with cheers by the accused's relatives, friends and others assembled in the Court, whereupon his Lordship warned them not to make any demonstration.

His Lordship then accepting the verdict acquitted Mr. Desai, who, on stepping out of the dock, was overwhelmed with congratulations.

Mr. Desai who was on bail and used to sit behind his counsel Mr. Bhulabhai Desai during the trial, went into the dock when the jury announced their verdict.

The special jury which was empannelled on the application of the Crown in view of the complicated nature of the case, was composed of 5 Europeans, 2 Parsis and 2 Hindus

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, resuming his arguments, pointed out that out of the first lot of six shares which were alleged to be spurious, the prosecution now admitted that five were genuine. As regards the second lot of 206 shares, comprised in 14 share certificates, the prosecution still maintained that the whole lot was spurious. The prosecution alleged that all these 207 shares were forged and had their corresponding genuine numbers.

There was another lot of 1,250 shares, (comprised in 50 share certificates) which are also alleged to be forged, but there was no charge against the accused in respect of them. These were merely put in by the prosecution to show that the accused possessed so many shares which were forged, and that was an evidence that these 207 in respect of which he was charged, were also forged.

After thus recapitulating the position of the prosecution, Mr. Desai submitted to the jury that the prosecution must prove that the accused had issued, or caused to be issued, a larger number of shares than he was entitled to.

Secondly, counsel asked the jury not to mix up the falsity of the 1,250 shares for which he was not charged, with the 207 shares in respect of which he was charged, as the prosecution wanted them to do. After making these general observations, Mr. Desai made his submissions to the jury on the various points.

FACSIMILE SIGNATURE.

Coming to the lot of 207 shares which were alleged to be forged or "spurious," Counsel submitted that not a little of evidence was adduced by the prosecution to prove that they were forged. The prosecution allegation was based on more assumption. The making of the false document was not proved. Who ever saw Mr. Tairsee's facsimile signature being affixed by the accused to the shares?

Even assuming that the accused had affixed Mr. Tairsee's signature, submitted Mr. Desai, he was authorised by Mr. Tairsee to use the rubber-stamp signature for share certificates also.

ACCUSED'S INTENTION.

Assume, for the sake of argument, that the accused was not authorised by Mr. Tairsee. But that was not enough to convict the accused, submitted Mr. Desai. The prosecution must prove that the accused had done it dishonestly or fraudulently, which was an essential ingredient of forgery, as defined by Section 464 of the Penal Code.

Counsel then dealt with Mr. Tairsee's statement in his evidence that while the shares alleged to be forged were in his possession (having been assigned to Mr. Tairsee by Durgadutt to whom accused had pledged them as security), he had not noticed the rubber-stamp facsimile of his signature on them. That statement of Mr. Tairsee was false, said Mr. Desai.

"MERE DISHONESTY NOT ENOUGH.

Mr. Desai then gave a lucid exposition of the charge against the accused in this case, namely, using a forged document as a genuine one, knowing it to be forged (for getting dividends from the liquidators).

This charge required that there must be dishonesty at 2 stages, (1) at the time when the false document was made, and (2) when it was used by the accused.

If the first stage is not proved (that the maker of the false document did it dishonestly), then mere dishonesty by the accused when using it, was not enough to convict the accused.

After thus explaining the legal aspect of the charge, Mr. Desai asked the jury not to mix up the alleged dishonesty of the accused when using the shares with the dishonesty of the maker, an essential part of what the law required.

The jury had to consider whether the alleged spurious shares were false within the meaning of Section 464, i.e., whether they were forged with a dishonest intention? On the point, the prosecution had adduced no evidence.

Mr. Desai then dealt with the question whether the accused had a dishonest intention when presenting the shares to the liquidators, i.e., whether he intended to have "wrongful gain," or cause wrongful loss to another, (as dishonesty is defined in the Penal Code).

On the point, Cousel submitted that all the 267 shares rightly belonged to the accused, and that no wrongful gain was desired by him.

After thus reviewing the evidence, Mr. Desai submitted that the prosecution had not proved that the alleged spurious shares were made dishonestly and that the accused had used them.

Counsel admitted that there was some irregularity and mismanagement in the office.

A WRONG NAME.

Mr. Desai complained that the prosecution gave a wrong name to the shares (calling them spurious) and then drew false inferences. He cautioned the jury against such use of wrong terms involving dishonesty without first proving dishonesty.

Mr. Desai said that on the point of forgery, there was no direct evidence and the prosecution merely relied on circumstantial evidence. Such evidence should be viewed with great caution.

Counsel referred to Mr. Justice Wills' work on the subject.

Mr. Desai finished at 12-40 p.m., having spoken for 2 1/2 hours including one hour the previous day.

His Lordship, in his summing up lasting for 45 minutes, briefly led the jury through the facts and evidence as also the contentions urged by both sides.

The jury then retired at 1-30 p.m. and returned their verdict at 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTE SHARES RULE FIRM.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

In the Share market jute shares continued firm. Howrahs and Clives showed further improvement in value. At closing time prices were unchanged. In cottons Bengal-Nagpore recorded a higher rate. In coals there is nothing special to report. In Engineering Indian Steel Wagon, Kumardhubi Engineering and Burn and Co. (Ordy.) quoted better rates, Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel keeping steady. Teas had small business, but prices were well maintained. Government securities ruled quiet, but steady.

Government Securities:—3-1/2 per cent G.P. 76; 5 per cent. loa[illegible] 4 per cent loan (1960-70) [illegible] loan (1945-55) 106/15.

Banks:—Allahbad (pr[illegible]

Railways—Barasat B[illegible]

Cottons:—Bengal-Nag[illegible] 32.

Jutes:—Auckland 430/8; 42; Anglo-India 536; Alliance 676; Alexandra 521; C. L. Budge Budge 666; 671/8; Bula 18/8; Barnagar 316; Baly 352; Cheviot 375; Clive 53/10; Craig 7; Dalhousie 643-646/8; Delta 693/8 C. L.; Fort William 408/8; Howrah 69; Hukumchand 25/2; Kankina Kanknarah 643/8; New Central 711; National 57/10; Nudder 72/8; Orient 330; Presidency 13/8; Standard 610; Union 925.

Coals:—Bhulanbararee 20; Bengal 412/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 18/12; Burn and Co. (Ordy.) 419; 425; 417/8; Indian Standard Wagon (Pref.) 89; Indian Standard Wagon (ordy.) 55/8; Kumardhubi Engineering 4/10; Indian Iron and Steel 19/15; Hessian 17/11; Raw Jute 61/16.

SITE FOR LASCARS' HOME.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE'S REPLY TO GOVT.

At a meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to a letter from the Government of Bombay, Marine Department, dated the 11th February 1928 stating that at a meeting of the Indian Sailors' Home Committee held at the Secretariat on the 9th instant, the question of a convenient site for a Lascars' Home was considered. It was suggested by Mr. Needham, that a suitable location for the Home would be the site, measuring about 600 square yards, which belongs to the City Improvement Trust and is situated between Duncan Road and Parel Road. This matter being still under the consideration of the Committee, the Improvements Committee was requested to move the Board of Trustees not to dispose of the site until the Committee came to a definite conclusion.

The Chief Officer, in his note, replied that the land referred to was in Khandia Street, and there was no objection to informing Government that the Committee referred to by them would be given an opportunity of applying for it.

The Committee resolved in reply to the Government in terms of the Chief Officer's letter.

Berlin.—British Government has asked the German Government to approve of the appointment of Sir Horace Rumbold as Ambassador in Berlin.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1928.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING AND SOUND ADMINISTRATION.

Sir Frederick Gauntlett's pamphlet styled "Memorandum on the Work of the Public Accounts Committee," will be read and devoured by every student of public [illegible] in this country, who has the ideal of sound government in self-government at heart in the least degree. Sir Frederick is a Civilian, of very long standing, and, therefore, a veteran of the old order in all likelihood. Nevertheless, his expose of the nature and function of a Public Accounts Committee could hardly have been bettered by any other individual in India. Brief and compact and yet fully explanatory on all essential matters, the pamphlet has only one blemish,—if it can be called one. The author starts from the point of view rather of a mechanical [illegible] than that of a watch-dog in the interest of the public, who is anxious to see not only that the several items of expenditure, as recorded in the public [illegible] of account, are "within the scope of the grant"; but, what is infinitely more important, that for each penny spent in public service, the people get the full penny's worth, or at least the penny's fair value. Sir Frederick cannot, indeed, be unaware of the material difference in regard which this difference in starting will entail upon the entire system of public economy in this country, which, it must be admitted, is just on the threshold of the task of Self-Government; and must necessarily find the Art of Government doubly difficult. Sir [illegible] has done well to point the moral and adorn his tale by quoting the analogy of England; but there, too, the difference in point is too patent to be overlooked even the Government of India themselves addressing their minds to the problem of making the new democracy effective in 1919 point out, in one of their celebrated Despatches on the "Reforms," the great need of an essential difference of viewpoint, which accordingly, it is probably surprising that Sir Frederick should have overlooked so completely. The root cause, perhaps, of the defects in the accounting system in vogue in India, or rather in the system of checks sufficient to bring responsibility home to the spending authorities, is the fact that the Auditor-General himself is not and does not hold himself to be a public servant in the full sense that his compeer in England does. The Indian Auditor-General is a servant of the Executive Government; he has expectations, legitimately, of obtaining further promotion; as such, while it would be utterly unjust to say or imply that even in the position and with the conscientious regard of Sir Frederick Gauntlett would be swayed by motives of personal benefit in preference to those of public service, however silent, thankless and unappreciable, the difference in mentality must react on their scrutiny of public accounts, their reporting of cases of irregularity, their insistence on measures precautionary as well as preventive. They invariably and instinctively see things from the point of view of the Executive Government much too well to be able to do full justice to the people's point of view.—or rather what ought to be the people's point of view in this matter. Great Anglo-Indian financiers like Lord Cromer, Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir David Barbour, have, in the past, paid with bitter lessons from experience demanded the creation of an independent Auditor-General, corresponding to the officer in Britain; and the reason actuated those authorities to demand their suggestions have gained, in strength by the efflux of time, and the supervention of new forces, without their days were unthinkable.

Before discussing the positive merits of this Memorandum, let us also emphasise another grave matter of fundamental principle, on which Indian critics of the Government have again and again insisted,—so far without avail. The Indian budget, and, therefore, all the provincial, municipal and other semi-public authorities' budgets, are not sufficiently detailed and "itemised" to facilitate control and supervision. The distrust of democracy, which inevitably characterises the bureaucrat's attitude towards the recent developments and present aspirations in India, has resulted in reserving an enormous power to the Executive Government, not only for spending moneys non-voted by the Legislature, but for demanding lump sum grants comprising a number of items, with power to make re-appropriation under those individual grants. This is sufficient to cloak and explain away any ordinary irregularity, especially if the Executive Government is determined not to give in to the popular representatives for the sake of "prestige" only, if for no other reason. Secret and unknown expenditure there probably is in Britain as much perhaps as it must be in India; but while the admitted fact of an unaccounted expenditure, lumped up under the heading of Secret Service Money expressly is one thing, the power to make smaller re-appropriations within a Budget grant cannot but be used,—and has been frequently used—to achieve executive fads and foibles that the Legislature would in all probability had not voted, had it been fully enlightened on the matter. Sir Frederick gives several explanations of the meaning of the phrase "within the scope of the demand"; and the point specifically referred to here, forms no inconspicuous portion of Sir Frederick's remarks. "The Legislature," he observes, "is asked by the Executive to vote a lump sum as a grant in response to a demand made by the Executive. Theoretically speaking, that lump sum, once it has been granted, is at the complete disposal of the executive to be spent by the purposes covered by the grant." It is strange how a man of Sir Frederick Gauntlett's obvious perspicacity has not realised the mischievous implications contained in this practice, whose minor evils only he discusses in the couple of paragraphs that follow. It is unlikely that Sir Frederick is unaware of the practice rapidly getting into vogue in the United States of insisting more and more on detailed "itemised" budget, in all public bodies dealing with the tax-payer's money; and if so, it is still more strange why he should not have made even an allusion in his very searching criticism of the system to this inherent possibility for mischief. Perhaps, para 10 of the Memorandum, is an answer to this observation. The Memorandum says: "Subject to the limitation described above in respect of a new service, the Executive has full powers of re-appropriation within a grant. There is a general desire on the part of the Legislature throughout India to scrutinise closely the exercise by the Executive of this power of re-appropriation. The constitutional method of limiting the power of re-appropriation, if a Legislature desires to achieve such a result, is to request the Executive to increase the number of Demands, because the Executive has no power of re-appropriation between grants." It is by no means evident where Sir Frederick's own recommendation would be in this connection; and even whether he has fully appreciated the evils of this power of re-appropriation within a lump sum grant of considerable dimensions, especially under the conditions now prevailing in India. Sir Frederick is perfectly right. Indeed, competent members of Public Accounts Committees are also lacking in this country. That is one of the penalties of a transitional stage, for which, if the responsibility has to be fixed, it will not lie entirely on the Indian shoulders. But by merely regretting the lack of men trained in the art of making sound government compatible with self-government, we shall not be solving the problem at all.

One more point in connection with the general system of public accounts keeping in India, and particularly with auditing, though Sir Frederick's Memorandum wisely leaves it alone. The system of Public Accounts, especially in the commercial departments, needs to be revised fundamentally. It was only the other day that even such a considerable commercial department as the Railways, instituted a Depreciation Fund; and, for all we know to the contrary, the Posts and Telegraphs, the Irrigation and several other Departments of State are still utterly innocent of the need to provide a regular depreciation fund. Exact canons of depreciation provision in these cases may be extremely difficult to work out; but the accumulated experience of other countries in this behalf, as well as of private commercial practice in analogous concerns, would give ample ground for hope, if an effort is made to tackle the problem. There are other similar points of fundamental principle which have yet to be settled in India; and the Public Accounts Committees can scarcely be said to have entered into the real depth of the task set to them, while such matters as these remain untouched. Sir Frederick notices, with evident satisfaction, the influence of the scrutiny of the Public Accounts Committee in Britain, which has produced the variation in estimates and actuals in Britain to something like 1 per cent. before the War, and 1 1|2 per cent. since the return of normal conditions. Is this, also, not without its challenge to the Anglo-Indian financiers?

EXCELLENT RECORD

We have, no doubt, all those genuinely interested in the growth of Indian banking, will heartily sympathise with the officials of the Central Bank whom Mr. Dastur found guilty of a technical offence under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act. The important thing to note is that the Magistrate found that in having done what they did, the Central Bank authorities sinned with certain banks in India as well as in England; for, they merely followed a practice prevailing among these banking institutions. The Government of India themselves recognised the prevalence of this practice and altered the law after the institution of the case against the Central Bank. There could thus have been no question of dishonest motives of causing either wrongful gain or wrongful loss to anyone, and it is well that the Magistrate laid particular emphasis on this fact in order to remove any wrong impression that the conviction on a technical offence might create. How anxious the Magistrate was to avoid such an impression, is clear from the anxiety he felt that the law left him no option but to impose a sentence of imprisonment as well as fine even for a technical offence. He, therefore, reluctantly detained the Bank's officials until the rising of the Court though he himself strongly felt that a nominal fine would have met the requirements of the case. Mr. Pochkhanawala and his colleagues thus come out of the ordeal, as was expected, without a blemish on their reputation which, in fact, has been enhanced by the phenomenal progress the Bank has been making and by the remarkable confidence of the public which it has won from day to day. The directors' report for 1927 and the audited balance sheet for the year of the Bank, which were adopted by the meeting of its shareholders on Monday, show how well this genuine Swadeshi concern has thriven under the fostering care of Mr. Pochkhanawala and his associates. The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, who presided on the occasion, made in his speech a rapid and interesting survey of the business conditions obtaining in this City at present, thus covering happily a wider field than is usual at company meetings in this country. This is a healthy practice which obtains in England and it is gratifying to note that Sir Pheroze Sethna has followed it.

During the year under review, the Central Bank of India showed a net profit of 26 lakhs. The Indian business world is but too acutely conscious of the extraordinary difficulties the Bank has had to grapple with and its excellent record in arriving at a position of importance as one of the premier banks in India, is an indication of what indigenous banking is capable of under the right direction, a direction which does not fight shy of putting implicit trust in the organising ability and the initiative of men who are devoted whole-heartedly to the promotion of the best interests of the concerns they serve. In Mr. Pochkhanawala, the directors of the Central Bank have found such a man. He is now on a holiday, which in his case is but a "businessman's holiday." Mr. R. P. Masani at present in-charge is sure to continue on the lines developed by Mr. Pochkhanawala. The strong liquid position of the concern was demonstrated by Sir Pheroze Sethna when he told the meeting that the current accounts, saving bank deposits, bills payable and other sums due by the Bank, aggregated seven and a half crores, that it carried more than a crore and a half as cash in hand and in banks, and that it held, besides Treasury Bills of over a crore of rupees, readily marketable gilt-edged securities of the value of about five crores. It is significant that although owing to Government competition with the banks of the country, the amount of deposits held by the Central Banks was affected to a certain extent, the figure of fixed deposits at the Bank during the year under review shows "an increase of 51 lakhs over that for the year 1925." This industrial child of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is thus coming to vigorous adolescence. After a passing reference to the folly of Blackettian methods to provide an adequate machinery for the control of credit and currency in this country, the Chairman of the meeting drew attention to a suggestion he had made on a similar occasion two years ago. He had suggested to Government that they would do well to appoint a Committee "to devise ways and means whereby indigenous banking might be greatly helped and people educated to adapting themselves to the system of modern banking." Now that the Reserve Bank legislation is happily postponed, we hope the Government of India will act upon Sir Pheroze's suggestion and appoint a thoroughly representative Committee. As he truly observed: "Indian Banking does require considerable support both from the Government and the public." A truly National Government would have been keen, in fact, in according such support (by taking the initiative in developing indigenous banking.

Sir Pheroze Sethna did well to include in his survey of Indian business conditions a reference to the "premier industry" of Bombay. His remarks about the stepmotherly treatment accorded by the Government of India to the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board sum up the universal condemnation by the Indian public of the attitude of Government who could see their way only to accord "a moderate measure of protection" to the industry through the Yarn Bill after repeated protests from Bombay. As is now evident, even this protection means very little. As Sir Pheroze Sethna says: "The major demands of the industry remain unsatisfied and so long as Government continue to look on with indifference on the various disabilities from which it is suffering, the outlook will continue to be serious." All the greater reason, therefore, for our mill-owners to take a lead in the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth and make a closer alliance with nationalism to compel Government to listen to reason.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

THEIR FUTURE

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S.)

I.

Indian States at the present day form an integral part of Indian Polity. This is common ground between the Rulers of these States and the Government of India. We have the existing Chamber of Princes meeting in a sector of the same building where sit the popular assemblies of British India. Constitutional development towards Swaraj is contemplated by all class of politicians British or Indian. It is admitted on all sides that the Indian States must develop correspondingly. The Simon Commission will frame its proposals for constitutional changes after consultation with the British element in India, official as well as non-official. The national leaders who have decided completely to boycott the Simon Show will frame their scheme of the future constitution of the Government of India. The Butler Committee will examine the place to be occupied by the Indian States in the new scheme. It is, therefore, time for the Indian public seriously to consider the position these States should occupy so as to bring about a better and closer understanding of the common interest of the Indian people and the Government of India on the one hand and the Rulers of the Indian States and their subjects on the other. The problem could be realised in its proper proportion only if all concerned were to take an unbiassed and disinterested view with the sole aim of furthering the interests of India as one united country.

AREA AND POPULATION.

It is very often stated in the press that there is a vast congeries of these States in India numbering six to seven hundred but the impression created by these figures is absolutely misleading. Let us examine a few facts. Regarding area and population, the majority of these States are less than a dozen only. The following table gives the necessary figures:

Name of the State.	Area in Sq. miles.	Total Population.
Baroda	8,127	2,126,823
Gwalior	26,537	3,186,075
Hyderabad	82,698	12,471,770
Cashmere	84,258	3,320,518
Travancore	7,625	4,006,062
Mysore	29,475	5,978,892
Total of Indian States	711,032	71,939,187
Total of British India	1,094,300	247,003.293
Grand Total of India	1,805,332	318,942,480

In addition to the above six States there are three large areas in which are situated a solid block of Indian States, namely (1) Kathiawar and North Gujrat, (2) Central India Agency and (3) Rajputana. Some of these are small Salute States under more or less educated rulers while the remaining non-salute states in hundreds are merely large or small Zamindaries, with limited powers of internal jurisdiction and administration.

A few of the larger States like Baroda, Mysore and Travancore have the nucleus of a popular assembly and theoretically all the larger States have powers of independent internal legislation but mostly they copy the laws administered in British India with such other laws as tend to continue more or less autocratic power in the hands of the Ruler.

PRESENT STATUS.

For the purpose of examining the present status of these States it will be convenient to bear in mind the distinction of Salute States and non-salute States. It may also be remembered how these States came into their novel status in the days of the East India Company. The common principle underlying all the treaties with them was that the East India Company assumed the role of an arbiter and protector to consolidate peace and the Indian Rulers accepted such arbitration and protection to preserve their power and privilege but signed away their freedom as independent rulers in dealing with their foreign affairs. Thus the Rulers of these States became Protected Princes with a limitation of their military equipment and in consequence they themselves had to be protected against a rebellion of their subjects while their people had to be protected against their gross misrule. To have a good Government it, therefore, became necessary to limit the internal powers of the smaller States and there evolved a classification of these States into seven classes according to the extent of the juris-

(Continued on page 11)

BOMBING FROM THE AIR

An official report from Baghdad gives an account of the last week's air operations against the Akhwan (Wahabi) tribes. Reuter's cable says: "A large party of raiders who had attacked and looted Iraq tribes fifty-five miles South-West of Basrah, were bombed by aeroplanes during their subsequent three days' retreat....Photographs show that bombing was accurate. Direct hits were observed on the fort and mud-houses as also bombs dropping among horses and camels. Heavy casualties were inflicted, but it is impossible to give figures." It is obvious that as a result of the bombing from the air the innocent as well as the guilty suffer and it is time the League of Nations took steps to secure the abolition of this savage method of killing the innocent for the crime of the guilty. Apart from this aspect of the matter, from the comments of the "Umm-al-Qura", it appears that the Iraq Government is not the innocent party that Reuter's cables and Muzahim Beg's interview lead one to suppose. The "Umm-al-Qura", after stating that "the Iraq Government having recently mended its old ways for a while, appears now to be returning to them, thus encouraging the tribes of Nejd to raid it", declares: "If the Iraq Government genuinely wants peace, let it observe the Treaties it has signed; let it prevent raids by its own people across the frontier and, above all, let it not welcome with open arms those who are guilty of raiding into its territory. Otherwise who can be optimistic about the prospects of peace on the frontier? Let those who are responsible be careful." These are grave charges and the British Government who practically rule Iraq cannot evade their responsibility in the matter. Muzahim Beg in his interview pleads for immediate conscription and close Iraq-Turkish relations. Conscription, provided Iraq obtains its freedom from the control of Britain, will enable it to stand on its own legs. Muzahim Beg rightly recognises that Turkish and Iraqian interests are identical. Nejd too is a neighbour of Iraq and there is no reason why similar identity of interests should not be recognised between these two countries.

Notes of the Day.

More Misrepresentation.

The "Times of India" in its issue of Tuesday published a long rigmarole from its correspondent about the visit of the Simon Commission to Madras. True to the discreditable policy of Anglo-Indian scribes who are determined to boost the Commission, no matter how ridiculous their futile efforts in this direction appear in the eyes of all decent people, the correspondent indulges in gross misrepresentation of facts and seeks to give the impression that the citizens of Madras were tumbling over one another in order to welcome the Commission. And yet, we are told, there were only 200 persons assembled at the Central Station to "greet" the Seven Wise Men from the West and the City observed hartal and the police and military had to patrol the streets! A seven-column banner headline in the same issue of the "Times of India" informs the readers that "Madras public favour co-operation with the Commission." How truthful our Anglo-Indian scribes are will be evident from one small item of their tendentious farrago of 'suggestio falsi' and 'suppressio veri'. A deputation on behalf of the Madras Presidency Muslim League headed by the Hon. Mr. S. M. Badshah is reported to have waited on the Commission. Now every one who knows anything about Muslim politics in Madras, knows that the only Presidency Muslim League, which is affiliated to the All-India Muslim League, is that presided over by Mr. Syed Murtuza Saheb, M.L.A., and the body to which the Madras correspondent of the "Times of India" refers is a mushroom organisation representing no one except its office-bearers.

The Japanese Elections.

The increased influence in the Japanese Lower House of Parliament of the Proletariat groups will be welcomed by the Radical Press in Japan and at present the legislative demands of these groups are so moderate that even the organs controlled by the landed gentry and the big industrialists will be unable to make hostile comment about the increase in the number of seats these groups have obtained. Before the elections the "Tokyo Asahi", a Radical journal, said in commenting upon the unrepresentative character of the older political parties: "We believe by the general election under general manhood suffrage, the wish of the people to abolish the existing parties would be realized to some extent. We believe the mass of the common people should develop the Proletariat Parties and make their own organisations." The people's wish is not wholly realised, but they have every chance, as the election results show, of having it realized after time.

The Mystery Deepens.

The mystery about the Zinovieff letter which played a large part in making British Labour lose heavily in the last general elections deepens considerably after the revelations in the Aminta Dyne case and the findings of the Board of Inquiry which Mr. Baldwin was compelled to appoint to investigate the allegations against certain officials of the British Foreign Office which Mrs. Dyne made in her evidence. Sued by a Throgmorton Street Bank for failing to pay up her debts, Mrs. Dyne said in her evidence that Mr. Gregory of the Foreign Office had shared her profits in the financial speculations she made and that she had also made payments to Commander Maxse. She said these men were interested in the political situation and during the inquiry it came out that it was Mr. Gregory who signed the Zinovieff letter and attempted "to compromise Mr. MacDonald behind his back" and at the same time to serve his financial ends. The Board of Inquiry finds his signature was "a matter of routine", but the episode gives a glimpse of shady intrigue on the part of British permanent officials.

Negative Research.

Now that the Bombay Legislative Council is in session and questions are likely to be asked about the progress of water divining on the part of the high-salaried Government expert, Major Pogson, a thoughtful Secretariat, has issued a Press Note on the subject. The uninitiated and the ignorant who do not know where to find water, or to be more precise, where 'not' to find it, will learn a lot from the "progress" made so far by Major Pogson, details of which the Director of Information supplies in the Press Note. Seers and Diviners must be judged evidently by unusual standards. The human mind ordinarily expects positive results from work done and money spent. Not so in the case of water divining by the expert entertained by the Government of Bombay. His work lies in the compilation of negative results. He surveyed 577 fields and discovered that at 357 places water could not be found. The villagers, perhaps, were already aware that it could not be. But that is, of course, beside the point. They do not know the importance of negative results. The problem is so complicated that so far Indianisation of the Water Divining Service has not taken place. Major Pogson is patiently trying one "panadi" after another, but only two have come up to his standard. So there is hope for this Presidency. But when will Major Pogson go?

CENSURE MOTION ON GOVT.

A COLOSSAL FAILURE.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TOKEN CUT IN DEMAND FOR GRANT.

MR. NARIMAN TO THE ATTACK AGAIN.

Tuesday's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were considerably enlivened by a full-dress debate on the Bombay Development Scheme. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan moved a token cut of one rupee in the total demand for the Development Scheme and raised a general discussion of the policy of the Government.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, supporting the cut motion, made a most solid contribution to the general debate of the day. In the course of his speech, he launched a slashing attack at the Government for their callous disregard for the interests of the people. He quoted instances after instances to prove that many an officer of the Development Department was guilty of a flagrant breach of his duties. Mr. Nariman had nothing to say against the General Member individually but he mildly took the General Member to task for having slept over the matters so long.

Mr. K. M. Munshi wanted to know from the General Member what steps had been taken by the Government to haunt and persecute the authors of the tragedy. It was a shame on the Parliamentary Government, he declared, that such a state of affairs should exist under the very aegis of that Government.

The discussion on the cut motion was still on when the House rose for the day.

In the earlier part of the day, the General Member accepted a cut of Rs. 1,79,000 moved by Mr. Nariman in the total demand of Rs. 41,79,000 for the Development Scheme.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled at the Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi presiding. As there was no question list for the day, the House at once proceeded to discuss motions to reduce or omit budget grants.

The Hon. Finance Member moved the demand for a grant of Rs. 52,42,000 for loans and advances bearing interest (Reserved). The grant was made without direction.

The Finance Member moved for a grant of Rs. 18,62,000 from the Famine Insurance Fund, Reserved. Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai wanted to move a token cut of a rupee in this grant, but as the President reminded him of the convention followed by the House that a token cut should mean a vote of censure, he withdrew his motion, adding that his intention was merely to raise a discussion on the policy of granting loans to the flooded areas in Gujarat.

The Minister for Local Self-Government moved a demand for a grant of Rs. 54,45,000 under the head "Civil Works (P. W. D.)." Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan moved to reduce the grant by Rs. ten lakhs and in doing so he vehemently criticised the policy of Government in respect of the Bombay Development Scheme. Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch, supporting the cut, laid emphasis on the reckless manner in which Government were squandering the precious public money. The speaker exhorted the non-official members to effect the cut and thereby teach a lesson to the Government. The motion was lost.

The Hon. General Member made a demand for a grant of Rs. 41,79,000 for the Bombay Development Scheme. Speaking on the demand, the General Member gave out certain figures of the estimated price which the reclaimed land in Block No. 8 of Back Bay would feten. The areas covering the recreation grounds, he stated, would bring in a return of Rs. 22.74 lakhs. The remaining area was estimated to be worth Rs. 205.22 lakhs, of which credit was being taken in the next year's budget receipts.

ANOMALIES OF SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved to reduce the total grant by Rs. 1,79,000. Mr. Nariman said he wanted to offer certain remarks in regard to the Suburban Development Scheme. He found, he went on to say, that so far as the suburban area was concerned, the Development Department still existed. He wanted to know from the General Member the reasons for retaining that part of the Development Department. Proceeding, the speaker pointed out certain anomalies regarding the Suburban Schemes.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to the Government Development Department, tried to remove the misapprehension in the mind of Mr. Nariman.

EXPENDITURE ON FOREIGN OFFICERS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber), supporting the cut motion, said he was going to consider the proposition under discussion as a part of the whole scheme of the Development Department. He contended that if real effort was made to wind up this Department it would be the beginning of the realisation of the financial condition of the Presidency. Continuing, Mr. Lalji suggested several means by which the proposed reduction could be conveniently effected. It was no use, he reiterated, carrying the Department any further. This Department, the speaker observed, had come to grief on account of the incompetent men coming from abroad and mismanaging the affairs and yet the irony of the whole thing was that these foreign officers were given fat leave allowance even when they were abroad.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division), in a non-committal speech, said they had to consider whether they would not suffer from the abolition of the Development Department. He had no hesitation in assuring the House that the Department was doing its best and there was no doubt that the General Member was very sincere in what he did. He was willing to believe that the General Member did not deliberately commit any mistake.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi City) supported the cut motion in a vigorous speech.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) also supported the cut.

MUNICIPALITY AND B. D. D.

Mr. P. J. Marzban (Bombay City) referred to the argument advanced by a certain honourable member that the B. D. D. should be given to the charge of the Bombay Municipality. The speaker frankly told the House that the Bombay Municipality was fed up with the development schemes. If the Government of India give this Department to the Municipality, the first thing that the Municipality would do would be to close the Department entirely. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay North) spoke the mind of every non-official member when he remarked that every part of the Development Department was an utter failure.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur District) observed that the cut proposal was a modest one and the Government would be well advised to allow it.

DRAIN ON PRESIDENCY'S FINANCES.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara), supporting the cut, said the Development Department was a great drain on the finances of the Presidency. That Department had already swallowed up nearly 75 lakhs from the general revenue.

UNANIMOUS POPULAR SUPPORT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, replying to the debate, expressed his gratification that the non-official side of the House was unanimous in agreeing to the cut proposed by him. He had often heard the General Member say that whenever the House was unanimous, he (General Member) always gave in to show that Government were reasonable. The speaker was surprised at the attitude and the mentality of Government in this particular matter.

GENERAL MEMBER AGREES TO CUT.

The General Member, in winding up the debate, heartily congratulated Mr. K. F. Nariman for making a sober speech. If ever, he went on to say, Mr. Nariman made a speech in the House which was instructive and constructive, he did it on that occasion. (Laughter.) It was, indeed, a good sign for the future. (Government benches: Hear, hear.) The speaker hoped that in time to come, Mr. Nariman might be exchanging places. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nariman (interrupting): You will come to this side, but I will never come to that side. (Hear, hear.)

The General Member: Do not be too certain about anything.

AN IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

Referring to the argument advanced by Mr. Lalji Naranji, the General Member reiterated his assurances given on various previous occasions that the abolition of the Development Department was under consideration of the Government, but it was not a simple matter, he added, as the honourable member thought it to be. Even if the Department were abolished the work of the Department would still remain to be done by some other Department. Continuing, the General Member asked the House to believe that the grant he had asked was an irreducible minimum and nothing could be further reduced. In conclusion, the General Member agreed to accept the cut in case the honourable House would give his successor a supplementary grant if he required it between the two budgets. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nariman: Who is going to be your successor? (Laughter.)

The General Member: It is on the understanding that you will give sympathetic hearing to my successor when he brings a supplementary grant that I allow this cut to be made. I am taking this risk and let me not be accused for that when the Department is no longer in my charge.

CUT MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's cut motion was carried 'nem con' to the great satisfaction of the House.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved to reduce the total votable grant of Rs. 47,84,000 for the Bombay Development Scheme to Rs. 45,00,000.

GOVERNMENT'S IRRESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur), supporting the cut motion, scathingly criticised the irresponsible manner in which Government were lavishing large funds on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Mir Mohamad Baloch (Karachi) pointed out that lakhs of rupees had already been spent on the repairs of two dredgers which were really white elephants on the finances of the Presidency. The return given by these dredgers, the speaker added, was of far less value than the money spent on their repairs.

SUSPENSON OF WORK.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) wished to know whether it was not possible to suspend for the time being any further reclamation work on blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8, in view of the strained condition of the general revenues of the Presidency. The unfinished work could be recontinued again when normal conditions would revive.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay) made out a case for the abolition of several unnecessary posts in the Development Department.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Secretary to Government, Development Department, tried to convince the House that the officers appointed on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme were absolutely necessary for the purpose and there was nothing like over-staffing the Department.

Mr. Nariman's motion to reduce the grant was rejected.

DEVELOPMENT DEMAND.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) moved to reduce the total demand under the Bombay Development Scheme by one rupee. The whole scheme, he said, had proved to be a colossal failure in every part of it. It was necessary, Mr. Swaminarayan said, that a searching enquiry ought to be made regarding the activities of the Department, thereby putting a stop to all the mismanagement in that Department. The disclosures made in the Harvey-Nariman case, he pointed out, had damned the Development Department. He was surprised that in spite of those startling disclosures Government had taken no steps to mend matters.

NARIMAN'S SPIRITED SPEECH.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supported the token cut in a bright and spirited speech. The motion, he admitted, was a vote of censure not only against the Department but also against the Government. Even a vote of censure was a very mild way of condemning the criminal waste of public funds, of which the Government were guilty. Continuing, Mr. Nariman contended that the Development Department was guilty of a deliberate fraud on the public money.

"SCANDAL OF COAL CONTRACTS."

Mr. Nariman then went on quoting instances in which the Development Department had committed flagrant breach of trust. Coal was offered to be supplied, he went on to say, to the Development Department by a certain local firm. This offer was summarily rejected by the responsible officers of the Department for reasons best known to themselves. But the wonder was that a contractor by name Mr. Balkishandas Sheth bought the same coal over from that firm and sold it out to the Government in his own name at a much higher rate than the one at which the firm had offered to sell it. (Shouts of shame from non-official members.) It was found after a time that no business could be transacted by any firm or contractor, nay nobody could enter the precincts of the Development Department, without carrying favours with this Balkishandas Sheth who became the boss of the whole show. Nobody could have dealings with the Department without this person. This man had got a monopoly of work in the Reclamation Branch of the Development.

"ANOTHER GLARING FRAUD."

Mr. Nariman then adverted to another glaring fraud in the Development Department. A certain member of the lower staff of the Department resigned his post and became a contractor. Contracts of the Department were transferred to him at much higher rate than the rate which would have been allowed to other contractors. Such contract for preparing cement was given to this man at Rs. 25 per block instead of Rs. 10 which was the ordinary charge. The cement blocks were still lying at Kandivali without any use whatsoever.

Mr. Nariman made it perfectly clear that nobody attributed any motive to the Hon. the General Member. He at the same time expected the General Member to exercise proper control and vigilance over the Department.

WHERE ARE THE C. I. D.?

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay University), supporting the cut, wanted to know from the Government what steps were taken by them after the judgment in the Harvey-Nariman case. It was a shame, the speaker declared, that there was such

executive Councillor, the President opined, had got an individual existence.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi City) further supported the cut motion in a pointed speech.

The discussion on the cut motion was still on when the House rose for the day.

HOLIDAY ON MARCH 6TH.

The President disposed of an application made by several Hindu members of the House requesting him to adjourn the House on the 6th of March as it was the "Holi Day." The gazetted holiday was on the 6th but the day before that is the day for religious ceremony. Several members wanted that the Council should remain adjourned on both the days. The Leader of the House bluntly told the House that unless the non-official members were prepared to lose a day of private business or a day of demands for grants, the Government were not willing to the proposal that the House should remain adjourned on two days. It was finally decided that the Council should remain adjourned on the 6th of March alone for the "Holi Day."

NO REFORMS FOR N. W. F. PROVINCE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Authoritative enquiries regarding the announcement made in certain newspapers that introduction of Reforms in the Frontier Province is imminent show that there is no truth in the statement. The fact is the question of reforms in the Frontier Province has been under the careful consideration of the Government of India for some time, and the visit of the Simon Commission to India must have given rise to this rumour. It is unlikely that the Government of India will take any action regarding introduction of reforms in the Frontier until the Simon Commission has reported on this question.—A. P.

SURPLUS BUDGET OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ISSUE OF NEW 30 CRORES LOAN.

DUTY ON SILVER—SUPER-TAX TO DISAPPEAR.

SURPLUS OF 4·5 CRORES EXPECTED.

The estimates of the Revenue and expenditure of the Government of India will be presented to the Assembly to-day by Sir Basil Blackett.

Bombay, being the centre of finance and industry is expecting a "bullish" Budget.

Financial circles which claim to be in the know believe that the Budget will show a surplus of 4 1|2 crores of rupees.

Since last few days speculaters in the Silver Market have bought heavily as they expect that the Budget will include an import duty of 5 per cent. on all imports of silver.

WILL SUPER TAX GO?

It is rumoured that the Super Tax will disappear this year in order to give relief to the industrial corporations. The loss due to the disappearance of Super Tax, it is believed will be fully, perhaps more than fully covered by the revenue from import duty on silver. If the rumour, regarding this duty proves baseless, it is believed that the loss will be recouped from a new basis of graduated increase in income tax.

ONE-PICE POSTCARDS

Government are making frantic efforts to get the co-operation of the dumb masses for the Simon Commission and it is widely believed that Sir Basil Blackett will try to present a popular budget. With a view to get the sympathies of the masses Government have already reduced the Railway passengers fares for long journeys and have also made reductions in parcel charges. It is understood the Budget will announce some reduction in postal charges. It is believed that the post cards will be again charged at one pice.

The most important feature of the Budget is the provision for heavy borrowings. It is rumoured Government will issue a big rupee loan, it is estimated to the extent of Rs. 30 crores.

If not all, but at least some of the above forecasts prove to be true, the Budget will be a great sensation for speculative markets, such as the share and silver bazars. It is expected that there will be a tremendous increase in prices of all industrials.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

SITTINGS AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The Inter-University Board meets here from to-morrow under the Chairmanship of Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. A number of representatives of various Universities are daily arriving. The sittings of the Board are expected to last three days.

Professor P. Seshadri, Dr. Cameron, and Principal Dhruva, have already arrived here.

The representatives will, to-morrow, be entertained on behalf of the University and the Education Minister.—A.P.

SPAIN'S REUTURN TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Paris.—It is stated that Spain will return to the League of Nations at the September session. This follows the reported Franco-Spanish agreement regarding the administration of Tangier.—Reuter.

NO MULTILATERAL TREATY BETWEEN AMERICA AND BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain replied in the negative to questions whether America had offered to Britain a multilateral treaty similar to that offered to France and whether negotiations in connection with it were proceeding.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WAR-SHIP SQUADRON TO VISIT HONG-KONG

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Hongkong.—A Japanese squadron of twenty warships, including battleships "Mutsu" and "Nagato," each carrying eight sixteen-inch guns will arrive here on 9th April on a five days visit. A great official welcome is being prepared.—Reuter.

FATE OF PROLETARIAN MEETING

INTERVENTION OF JAPANESE POLICE.

SPEAKERS SUPPRESSED

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Tokio.—One hundred persons have been arrested and many injured as the result of a fight utside the hall in which a Proletarian Party meeting was being held. Police suppressed several speakers and closed the hall. A crowd of about one thousand tried to enter the hall and stoned the police, many of whom received injuries.—Reuter.

FATALITIES IN ITALIAN CINEMA.

MAD FIGHT OF AUDIENCE TO ESCAPE

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Trevisco (Italy).—It has now been ascertained that 35 persons were killed and 20 injured in the kinema fire at Moriago. The operators' box caught fire and flames spread to the crowded hall from which the only exit was a single swing door. The audience fought madly to escape. Panic was intensified by the collapse of the ceiling.—Reuter.

FIRE IN CIAEMA FOLLOWED BY MOTOR ACCIDENT

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Treviso (Italy).—Thirty have been killed and injured in a fire in a cinema at Moriago. While the Prefect was hastening to the spot, his car met with an accident in which the chauffeur was killed and the prefect injured.—Reuter.

FATAL CINEMA COLLAPSE

MANY WOMEN AND CHILDREN DIE

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rio De Janeiro.—Many fatalities mostly among women and children occurred as a result of the collapse of a cinema at Curitiba in the state of Parana. Thirteen bodies have been recovered.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday,

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay unveiled the Memorial Tablet of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Dental Institute and laid the foundation stone of the extension of the Nurses' quarters of the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday,

TEXTILE OPERATIVES' GRIEVANCES

DEMAND INQUIRY INTO POSITION OF INDUSTRY

JOINT CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

LONDON Feb. 27.

The joint conference of the cotton employers' and the operatives' leaders at Manchester, after a discussion lasting four hours, adjourned till next Monday without arriving at any decision.

An official statement says that the operatives' representatives handed to the employers a note regretting that the latter did not favour the establishment of a statutory committee to inquire into the position of the industry, and declaring that neither the wages paid nor the forty-eight hour week were causes of the unstisfactory state of the industry, that the real causes would be found elsewhere, and that an independent and impartial inquiry was most likely correctly to diagnose the causes.

OPERATIVES DO NOT AGREE.

The note further declared that the operatives could not agree to the employers' proposals to appoint a committee of twelve representatives from each side to consider the factors governing the cost of production of yarn and cloth and report within a month as to how the production costs could be reduced, and so secure a greater volume of trade.

EMPLOYERS' REPLY.

The employers in reply, pointed out that they had definitely withdrawn their specific recommendations respecting a reduction of wages and an increase of hours, but that they had not withdrawn the questions of investigating the effect of the present wages and hours upon their competitive power. The employers would collaborate with the operatives in ascertaining any facts mutually agreed to be germane to the questions.

The conference was adjourned to enable the operatives' representatives to consider the employers' last proposal.—Reuter.

NURSE CAVELL FILM

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRIVATE SHOW IN BERLIN

PRODUCER'S LETTER TO SIR A CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Wilcox producer of the film "Dawn", in a reply to Sir A. Chamberlain states that the scenes as detailed by Sir Austen do not form part of the film nor have they ever been taken. He says that the actual shooting of the soldier who refused to fire and the shooting of Cavell by the officer are not shown but merely indicated. He declares that no Government official in any capacity has seen the film. Mr. Wilcox adds that he has arranged to show the film privately in Berlin next week.—Reuter's Special.

OUTRAGE ON NOBLE WOMAN'S MEMORY

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Agitation in the press on the subject of the British film "Dawn" dealing with the execution of Nurse Cavell has been transferred to the House of Commons. The German Foreign Office two and a half weeks ago protested against the exhibition of the film and subsequently Sir Austen Chamberlain declining the producer's invitation for a private view expressed his repugnance at the production. Then the Board of Censors declined sanction for the exhibition of the film and the London County Council prohibited a private view.

There were seven questions in the Commons to-day. Mr. Amery replied in the negative to a question whether he proposed or had been requested to communicate with Government's of Dominions and other parts of the Empire regarding the film. Three questions to Premier Baldwin suggesting the appointment of a permanent official censorship on films were postponed owing to the Home Secretary's absence.

OUTRAGE ON NOBLE WOMAN'S MEMORY.

Three questions asked Sir A. Chamberlain on what information this objection to the film was based. Sir Austen replied "inter alia" that he received a report of His Majesty's technical adviser on cinematography according to which in "Dawn" one man of the firing party refused to level his rifle and was shot dead, the remainder fired above Cavell's head, Cavell fainted and the officer advanced and despatched her. Sir Austen added: "I believe that the account of the execution is wholly apogryphal. I feel it an outrage on a noble woman's memory to turn for purposes of commercial profit so heroic a story."

Replying to supplementary questions regarding measures to prevent a repetition of the unfortunate controversy Sir Austen said that the censorship of films was a large question which did not rest with the Foreign Secretary, and questions in connection with that should be addressed to the Home Secretary. "I am not dealing with the general censorship of films, I am speaking as an English gentleman about what I think as an outrage on humanity" (cheers).—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

FOREIGN SECRETARY KEEPS SECRET.

EGYPT TO BE MANDATED COUNTRY ?

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Secrecy is well maintained in London and Cairo regarding the course of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, which, however, are believed to be proceeding actively.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, questioned in the House of Commons whether proposals were being considered for the removal of the British forces from the neighbourhood of Cairo, requested the questioner to wait until he was able to lay the papers on the subject of the Anglo-Egyptian conversations, and promised that any proposed treaty would not be ratified until it was approved by Parliament.

ONLY A MANDATED COUNTRY?

Cairo.—The newspaper "Elahram" prints an unofficial forecast of draft treaty. The Treaty says: (1) British troops shall remain in the Canal Zone but on which side of the Canal is not specified. (2) The Anglo-Egyptian condominium of the Sudan shall provisionally be unaltered, pending a definite agreement. (3) Egypt may dispense with British advisers. (4) Aerodromes shall remain in the British hands like other means of communication. (5) Britain shall continue to have supervision of external affairs of Egypt and Egypt shall only conclude foreign treaties with the consent of Britain. (6) The Sirdar shall be an Egyptian Officer.

"Elahram" criticises the proposals and accuses Britain of treating Egypt as a mandated country. It anticipates that the conclusion of the treaty will be delayed pending the final settlement of the first two points.—Reuter.

INDIA IN COMMONS

QUESTIONS ABOUT COMMISSION AND INDIAN NAVY

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kelly asked whether any Indian member of the Secretary of State's Council had resigned since the appointment of the Statutory Commission. Earl Winterton replied in the negative.

"No province has yet set up a Commission" Earl Winterton announced replying to Mr. Gardner (Labour) who asked whether any agreement had been reached at the Delhi Conference regarding the establishment of Public Service Commissions in different provinces. Earl Winterton pointed out that proposals by Madras and Burma Governments to establish local commissions had been approved in 1925, but as neither local Government had yet committed itself finally to a definite scheme any further announcement would be premature.

POSITION OF INDIAN NAVY.

Col. Kenworthy asked what the position of the proposed Indian Navy was in view of the Assembly's rejection of the Navy Bill. Earl Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead was in communication with the Government of India on the matter. Earl Winterton was unable at present to make any statement.—Reuter.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

LACK OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES.

DISCUSSION OF RAILWAY DEMANDS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIR G. RAINY PROMISES TO EXAMINE SUGGESTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Legislative Assembly made good progress to-day in the demands for Railways, there being no interpellations.

Mr. N. M. Joshi criticised the control, management and use of "fine funds."

Col. Gidney objected to the imposition of heavy fines and wished those persons who paid fines to have a voice in the utilisation of the funds.

Mr. Parsons, Railway Commissioner, said the view of the Railway Board was that in order to maintain discipline among the staff, it was necessary to continue the fining system, but it was not desired to expand the system beyond what was absolutely necessary. The Railway Board was definitely of the opinion that as a whole, fines should be used for the benefit of those persons who had paid them.

"RAILWAY BOARD" DEMAND PASSED WITHOUT CUT.

The demand under the head "Railway Board" was then passed without any cut.

On the motion of Sir George Rainy, the House agreed without opposition to the next demand of Rs. 1,67,000 in respect of inspection.

When under the third head "Audit", Sir George Rainy made a demand, Mr. Neogy referred to the recommendations of the Dickinson Committee's report and the system of separation of audit from account now under experiment on the East Indian Railway. He gave expression to the fear that this system might be extended to other railways without the Assembly having any opportunity for discussing the results of the experiment along with the results of the Convention of the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance.

Mr. Aney asked the House not to mix up the question of separation of audit from account with he question of separation of Railway Finance from General Finance. Both these must be dealt with separately.

Mr. Parsons agreed with Mr. Aney and promised to bring the results of the experiment on the E. I. Railway before the Standing Finance Committee. He further indicated that the recommendations of the Dickinson Report would come up before the Standing Finance Committee separately and not 'en masse.' The demand was sanctioned.

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Joshi next complained against the inadequate facilities afforded to third class passengers. He said the earnings from this class were ten times more than those for the first or second class; still the accommodation and facilities provided for the latter classes were many times better. In the waiting rooms, there was not even a bench for third class passengers to sit on.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum: Do they use benches in their homes? (Laughter).

Mr. Joshi: That is not the question. The question is whether they pay their fares. (A voice: They don't pay it always). (Laughter).

Mr. Joshi: As a matter of fact, it is the "Burra Sahib" who travels without ticket. (Laughter and "hear, hear," from the non-official benches).

BOMBAY'S EXAMPLE.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas described how the Bombay Local Advisory Committee paid surprise visits at various railway stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and how their recommendations to the Agent proved to be useful.

Lala Lajpat Rai vigorously supported the demand for greater vigilance on the part of Railway officials in the matter of looking to the comforts and convenience of third class passengers, particularly ladies.

Col. Gidney referred to the practice of many travelling ticket collectors of pocketing the money they realised from passengers either for overtravelling or for travelling without tickets.

SIR G. RAINY SYMPATHETIC.

Sir George Rainy promised to examine all the suggestions made in the debate. He could not accept Mr. Joshi's request for a roving committee on third class passengers grievances. He was particularly glad to hear from Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that the B. B. and C. I. Railway had arranged for surprise visits, and he hoped that that would serve as a model for other railways. Alluding to overcrowding, he assured the House that they had very nearly seen the end of that obviously objectionable system of using goods wagons for carrying passengers, and pointed out that during the last Kumbha Mela at Hardwar, no goods wagons were used for handling the extraordinary rush. The motion for cut was lost.

Lastly, Mr. Parsons assured Mr. Joshi that the question of increasing the number of refreshment rooms for Indians would continue to receive the attention of Government. The demand was sanctioned and the Assembly adjourned for lunch.—A. I.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

COAL TRADE.

The attitude of the Railway Board towards the Coal Trade was criticised when Mr. K. C. Neogi moved in the Assembly to-day that the demand under the head "Working Expenses Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100. Moving his motion, Mr. Neogi said that the Coal Bill in this year's Railway Budget was less on account of the lower coal price and remarked that the diplomat in Sir George Rainy had persuaded him to suppress this fact in this Assembly, the Railwayman in Sir George Rainy had compelled him to acknowledge it in the other House. Mr. Neogi held that the Railway Board had not been favourable in its policy to the real trade, which was by far one of the most important trade in the country and Mr. Neogi asked the Railway Board to show the commercial accounts in respect of the Railway Collieries. Regarding the freight charges in respect of coal, he wanted to know why further reduction in the freights had not been given though it has been repeatedly asked for by that trade as also why further reduction in freight of coal used for fuel. Had there been a national system of Government and a national system of railway, such an attitude of apathy to this important trade would have been utterly impossible.

Sir Walter Wilson speaking in support of Mr. Neogi's motion, said that the Coal Trade had suffered most at the hands of the Government (Hear, hear).

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas speaking next in support of Mr. Neogi's motion, enquired about the appointment of a Fuel Superintendent in each railway.

Sir George Rainy made a statement and admitted that the Coal Trade merited a serious consideration and sympathetic policy of the Railway Board and assured the House that every opportunity would be utilised for reducing freights for coal and giving a stimulus to this trade. The motion was lost.

COTTON TRADE.

Sir Victor Sassoon next moved that the demand under the head "Working Expenses Administration," be reduced by Rs. 100 as a protest against the Railway Board's policy towards the Cotton Trade. Moving his motion, Sir Victor Sassoon pointed out that the Cotton Trade merited a special treatment at the hands of the Railway Board and suggested that preference should be shown to raw cotton first and then piece. In the matter of freight charges and if the Railway Board granted reduction of freight charges to this, the country would reap benefits in the shape of cheaper goods. Sir Victor Sassoon's motion when put to vote was lost.

After 5 o'clock, the guillotine was applied.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon when the general budget will be presented by the Finance Member.—Free Press.

MUSINGS—SAD AND GLOOMY.

"BENEFITS" OF BRITISH RULE

(BY TAHER S. MAHOMEDI.)

Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Benares—what glowing visions they recall to the mind of the tourist as he lies ruminating over what he has seen in these world renowned cities. If he goes in ecstasies over the architectural wonders of the past he is no less enthusiastic about the "remarkable" things the English have done in "uplifting and civilizing" India. Is he not carried from one city to another in luxuriously upholstered coaches, fed on sumptuous fares in magnificent restaurant cars and driven from the station to the hotel along broad, shaded, and well laid out roads? As he passes he sees fine bungalows nestling in beautiful gardens and dreamily thinks of the wealth and contentment of its residents. Wherever he goes he sees signs of progress and well-being—a fine road meandering its way along an imposing looking "cutchery" with its attached bungalows, a post and telegraph office, a gymkhana, possibly a hospital and a school, all neat and trim. No wonder he cannot restrain a word or two of praise for the "efficient" administration of the British.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

This is true—unfortunately too true—of the place he sees, i.e., the civil lines, the locality on which money is lavished with a free hand by every Government department. The guide is, of course, careful to take him along where he would see nothing offensive or displeasing for the simple reason that he is paid to please. He knows that the tourist has come to find pleasure, not to seek truth, and he gives him as much of pleasure as he can manage. The tourist moves round the civil lines and the outskirts and thinks he has seen the city. What he has really seen is the outside of the city set apart for the repose and comfort of its officers. Their baronial establishments surrounded by their retinues of chaprasies, patawallas, flatterers, tale-bearers and parasites they live the life of mediaeval exuberance and aristocratic arroganee. Here they play and drink and dance and marvel at the excess stupidity of the nationalist who cannot see the blessings of British rule.

THE OTHER SIDE.

But—it is a sad and fearful but—leave the beaten track of the tourist and you will see sights which would make even the devil weep. Filth, dirt, ignorance, breed one upon another in bewildering confusion. Even the heart of the imperialist can supply evidences of criminal neglect which would incriminate a despotic government of the middle ages, to speak nothing of what it reflects on the "most civilizing power of the twentieth century." When capital cities of the provinces in which the prancing satraps of the Empire have their mansions or palaces are like this it would be easy to imagine the condition of the smaller towns and villages. They present a doleful and pitiable appearance indeed. The Government would, of course, point their finger at the local municipalities. But could these over-burdened corporations with their stinted resources clear out the accumulated evils of 150 years or more?

APING THEIR MASTERS.

Governments and their officers in olden times did occasionally rob but in one way or another their ill-gotten wealth eventually found its way to the people from whom it was taken. Under the British rule the spoils are organised too elaborately and are transported too cleverly out of the land to go under any such simple and easy heads. The old Subedar if he squandered money helped at least to enliven the lives of the poorest and the humblest and indirectly encouraged local industries and arts. But now the Collector Saheb is dressed from top to foot in foreign dress and is a patron of all that is foreign. If he happens to be an Indian he apes the manners and the style of his masters. Poor man he has to do it else his prospects are ruined. On the same principle the bungalow he lives in his stuffed from the plinth to the roof with foreign things. One, however, must be fair and admit that the bricks are actually made of Indian clay and the doors of Indian teak.

Budding historians will note this important fact. It would come handy when they are writing up a chapter on the "Benefits of British rule in India". They can say without a qualm of conscience that the British when they ruled India fostered Indian industries and arts in-as-much as they used bricks made of Indian clay and doors made of Indian teak—except when they imported them from outside as, I presume, they would when they make the viceregal doors in Delhi. A cynic might here say that they would have imported British clay but for the fear that owing to the vast numbers of officers' bunglows built and being built England would soon have been turned into a huge lake. In course of time that would have been useful for the British navy to ride in safety. This however, is anticipating events which it is not the purpose of this article to do.

THE TRAGEDY OF INDIA.

The baneful influence of a foreign yoke percolates through all the gradations of society. The gentry in India whose chief function in life is to entertain the English officer, from the Governor to the Assistant Collector, more or less attempt to imitate their master and lords. When they give a party a foreigner is called in to cater. The more thoroughly foreign the whole affair the prouder they grow over the entertainment. The tragedy of India is tragic indeed. The symptoms noted above are but the surface effects of a deep-seated malady. Its ramifications are so extensive and so intricate that they defy classification. For instance, the curse of absenteeism is stalking the land from the Maharajah to the humble scholar,—whoever has any wealth to spare pines or is made to pine for the west. In return, the one gets the gout, the other the degree and the contagion spreads and will go on spreading until the original cause is rooted out.

It would be idle to dwell further on this oft repeated tale. India was ever the land of sunshine and plenty. The sun shines but it does not penetrate the gloom of sunken eyes; there is plenty, but it does not find its way to hungry mouths. With shrunk and shrivelled bodies, stunted and shapeless minds, their honour and self-respect trampled under the heel of every happeny foreigner, the Indians live the life of pariahs in their own homes under the shadow of the "Benign British Government."

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCED FEES.

ALERT STUDENTS OF SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

At a mass meeting of the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics held yesterday at 2.5 p.m. the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that this meeting of the students of the Sydenham College and Economics is of opinion that the proposed increase in the fees of the fees of the Government professional and arts colleges will be harmful to the interests of the poor but intelligent students and urges upon the Hon'ble Minister of Education to withdraw the proposal."

DACCA, Feb. 27.

Five Mahomedans and two Hindus were seriously wounded in an agrarian riot at Char Silmandi in Munshigunj sub-division of the District.—A. P.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

WORK BEFORE BUTLER COMMITTEE.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S SUGGESTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

When recently the Indian States Committee paid an informal visit to Alwar, His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar entertained Sir Harcourt Butler at a banquet. In the course of the speech proposing the toast of Sir Harcourt the Maharaja referred to certain questions affecting the future of the Princes. The first essential according to His Highness was to draw a demarcation line somewhere inside the internal autonomy of what were loosely called the Indian States, many of which were the relics of the time. When the East India Company in order to settle the remainder of the country which they did not take into their profession gave guarantee, granted sanads, made engagements and with 38 States entered into treaties of Alliances, the circumstances and positions of the various States were so different that it was not possible to deal with the matter as one whole.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

His Highness continued: It is essential to realise that while British India whom we always wish well has already had the goal fixed of responsible self-government, we have yet to discover and decide what is to be the future goal before the Indian States with their treaties, etc., to which has also to be added the political practice and usage. We have to extract from this mass the correct position of the States in relation to the British India, the Imperial Government and the Crown. One of the important functions of the Butler Committee, according to His Highness, was to come to the first essential principles which after mutual deliberations might be decided upon to be the future goal ascribing definite position to the proper Indian States inside the demarcation line. The Princes' Chamber should also become a more effective body both for safeguarding the interests of its own order and at the same time to be a competent body to assist in the building up even to a higher level, if it was possible, the Princes' conceptions of the aims and ambitions of our Empire.

His Highness concluded: Our loyalty to the crown is unchallenged; the positions of many of us according to the treaties are safe.

OBJECT OF THE COMMITTEE

Sir Harcourt, in the course of his reply, said that the Committee was going round the more important states with one object, namely, to enjoy full, free and frank and friendly discussions with the princes in their own States surrounded by their own people and their own problems. The spirit actuating the Committee, said he, was a constructive rather than a critical one and the objects before the Committee were to find out something which will build up some political edifice for the good of the Indian States, of the Indian people and of the British Empire.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	18 60
To-day's Opening Rate	18.65
Difference	+ .05
To-ay's Closing Rate	18.31
Difference	—.29

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	9.85
To-day's Opening Rate	9.87
Difference	+ .02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.82
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation	963

The 'Allenburys' Foods

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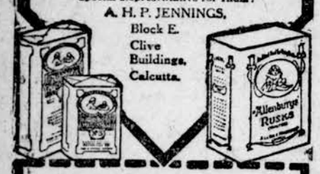

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MADRAS COUNCIL

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET FOR 1928-29

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The galleries were crowded to-day in view of the Commission's visit to the Council. Question time was short, there being not many starred questions.

Mr. Ramachandra Reddi asked whether any Indian Officer of the Police Department has been sent to Scotland Yard for training in criminal investigation and whether the Government do not think it necessary to give expert training at places like Scotland Yard.

The Law Member replied that courses of instructions at Scotland Yard were only for men of the rank of District Superintendent of Police who are on leave in Europe, and that no Indian D.S.P. has been in Europe on leave, since that scheme was introduced.

The President then announced that the Governor had given his consent to Acts to amend Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act and Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET.

The Finance Member, Hon'ble T. E. Moir then presented the Budget for 1928-29 Throughout the Finance Member's speech, Members of the Simon Commission, who each had a copy, closely followed the Budget speech.

After the Council had adjourned after the Finance Member's speech, members of the Simon Commission retired to the Secretary's room. They returned to the Council Chamber after five minutes along with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Law Member and Mr. Krishna Iyer, the Secretary of the Council.

COMMISSIONERS INTRODUCED TO MEMBERS.

The Commissioners were introduced by the Law Member to the Raja of Panagal, Sir A. P. Patro, Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, and some others members, but the Hon'ble Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar and the Hon'ble Mr. Arogiaswami Mudaliar remained in their seats and were not introduced to the members of the Simon Commission. The Commissioners were taken round the Council Chamber by the President and the Law Member.—Free Press.

COMMISSION VISITS MADRAS COUNCIL

SWARAJIST MEMBERS REMAIN ABSENT

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Sir John Simon and other members of the Commission visited the Legislative Council to-day at eleven. They arrived at the Council and were conducted by the Secretary of the Council to the seats allotted to them on either side of the Governor's gallery.

President of the Council, Mr. Narasimha Raju then entered the Council Chamber and the Council proceedings commenced. Swarajists were absent.—Free Press.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST DR. SUBBARAYAN

MADRAS CONGRESS PARTY'S DECISION

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The Congress Party has decided to table a motion of censure against Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister. It will probably be taken up for discussion on 5th March.—A. P.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF ILLEGAL POLICE

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Wellington.—Further two hundred members of the illegal police organised by Mau arrived to-day at Apia. They were arrested and taken outside the disturbed area and released.—Reuter.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

TO VISIT EUROPE IN OCTOBER

DELHI, Feb. 28.

According to information received here, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will visit Europe in October when he will deliver the Hibbert Lectures at Oxford.—A. P.

FANCY FAIR.

IN AID OF NASIK GIRLS' HOSTEL

(From a Correspondent)

NASIK, Feb. 26.

Several ladies and gentlemen, who are working in connection with the fancy fair in aid of the Gokhalo Education Society's Girls' Hostel at Nasik, met at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, on Saturday. Mrs. Kashibai Kothare was in the chair. The day for the opening of the fair was fixed on Saturday, the 24th of March.

ECHO OF ZINOVIEF LETTER INCIDENT

CHARGES AGAINST HIGH GOVT. OFFICIALS

BOARD OF INQUIRY'S FINDINGS

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The notorious Zinovieff letter of October 1924 is mentioned by and Board of Enquiry appointed to investigate certain statements affecting the civil servants made in a recent law case of Ironmonger versus Dyne. The report recalls that the letter which was addressed on 25th October 1924 by the Foreign Office to the Soviet in connection with the Zinovieff letter was signed by Gregory "in the absence of the Secretary of State" and that circumstances of its despatch and publication became a subject of acute political controversy. There were suspicions that Gregory deliberately attempted to compromise Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Government by "going behind Macdonald's back" a few days before the general election, and simultaneously serve his own financial ends. The Board finds that the accusation against Gregory is baseless as the late Sir Eyer Crowe, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, had decided to despatch the letter following instructions from Mr. Macdonald. Gregory's signature was a matter of routine.

BOARD'S FINDINGS.

The Board, however, expresses the opinion that by engaging in these transactions (in foreign currencies) at all the three officials mentioned (Gregory Assistant Foreign Under-Secretary, O'Malley negotiator of the famous Hankow agreement and Lt.-Commander Maxse) acted in a manner inconsistent with their obligations as civil servants. Information obtained from many sources has led the Board of Inquiry to conclude that rumours of many civil servants being involved in such transactions are groundless.

As a consequence of these findings the Secretary of State has directed that Gregory be dismissed, that O'Malley be permitted to resign and that Maxse be severely reprimanded and forfeit three year's seniority.—Reuter.

REVELATIONS.

The report reveals that all three lost in franc speculations, Gregory about twenty thousand sterling, Maxse over three thousand and O'Malley over hundred sterling. Gregory in 1923 jointly speculated with Mrs. Dyne, wife of one of his former school fellows till 1925 dealing approximately in two hundred and fifty millions of francs. Thereafter Gregory speculated separately for an amount involving over forty millions. O'Malley initiated the whole business, but his transactions were infinitely smaller and of shorter duration.—Reuter.

COMMANDER MAXSE SEVERELY REPRIMANDED

LONDON, Feb. 27.

On the findings of the Board of Inquiry into Franco case Sir Austen Chamberlain has directed the dismissal of Gregory from service. Commander Maxse was severely reprimanded and will forfeit three years' seniority. O'Malley, negotiator of the famous Hankow agreement who is also involved will be permitted to resign. Sir Austen adds to the announcement a minute saying that he is glad to observe, serious as were the offences from the point of view of service, there was no question of corruption or use of official information.—Reuter's Special.

WORKING OF INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

EARL WINTERTON'S REPLY IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The working of Indian Factory Act was the subject of a long and detailed question in the Commons by Mr. Robinson (Labour). Earl Winterton replied quoting figures for 1926 when he mentioned convictions under it numbered 1,417 involving 349 persons. Replying to Mr. Gardner (Labour) Earl Winterton pointed out that Government of India hoped to introduce the bill in the present or the autumn session of the legislature providing for reference of trade disputes to joint boards representing interests of workers and employers.—Reuter.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON INDUSTRY

PLEA FOR SUBSTANTIAL MEASURE OF PROTECTION

CAWNPORE, Feb. 27.

At the annual general meeting of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. C. De Noronha, President referring to the cotton industry, said it was still experiencing great difficulties. The report of the Textile Tariff Board on which high hopes were built was turned down by the Government. The industry very badly needed substantial measure of protection against the unfair competition of foreign countries, especially of Japan.

Dealing with the match industry Mr. Noronha said that this industry was still in its infancy but had immense possibilities of development.—A. P.

Rancesaheb Champawati Pratapgirgee was selected to be the President of the Committee. The fancy fair will consist of fine art exhibits of various sorts, articles of dress, needle-work, etc. The fair will continue for a week and each evening there will be variety entertainments.

KATHIAWAR NOTES

PROPOSED BOMBAY-KARACHI COMMUNICATION

ITS EFFECT ON KATHIAWAR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 25.

It is interesting to note that the question of through railway communication between Bombay and Karachi is again on the anvil of the Government of India. H.H. the Maharao of Cutch is at Delhi, ostensibly to attend the current session of the Chamber of Princes, but incidentally, it would appear, to get ready for the examination papers set by the Butler Committee, and for the settlement of some of the outstanding questions between the Government of India and the State of Cutch, whom we can now claim as one of us—the Western India States.

AN EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT?

If reports are to be trusted and if the signs point the correct way, we can safely expect an early announcement on the important question of linking up Bombay and Karachi through Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch. In the Railway Budget before the last the Government of India put down the line as an important item in their programme of new railway construction along with others. The biggest of these others is now nearing completion and it will link up Madras with Delhi by through communication via the Nizam's Dominions and Central Provinces, and its force will be fully felt when Vizagapatam pops up its head as a robust rival of Calcutta and Bombay in the domain of world commerce.

CHEAPER GRAINS

The Bombay-Sind connection is also a big trunk line, and it is felt that the Maharao of Cutch has been allowed too long to play with the question, and that for strategical reasons the question can no longer be postponed. Mr. Hemchand Mehta, the present Railway Engineer in Cutch, has been summoned to Delhi. This means necessarily a re-distribution of the channels of inter-provincial trade and commerce and it may be safely presumed that when this grand chord is constructed Kathiawar may get cheaper wheat from the Punjab and cheaper rice from Sind, and the fruits of the Indus Valley may be obtained on the banks of the Sabarmati a little fresher than to-day.

IF IT COMES

The present metre ganga connection through Marwad can and will never satisfy the demands of the twentieth century locomotion. If the Maharao is reasonable, and if the cat jumps the right way the people of Cutch have a right cause for jubilation in which Kathiawar can also share in an equal measure.

SIR P. D. PATTANI

To see the Minor Maharaja of Bhavnagar and to bring him back to his capital Sir P. D. Pattani is sailing for England in April next. The Bhavnagar Council session that was to meet in April has been, therefore, postponed to September when Sir Prabhashanker will return with the Minor Chief. Before Sir Prabhashanker leaves some important administrative changes are probable.

MISCELLANEOUS

Kunkareare is a village comprising within its precincts population of about 3,000 souls. The people of the place badly want a girls' school. Will the Darbar satisfy their need?

Consequent upon the recent abduction of a young girl of 14 from her house in Jhinjaka, a village of Bhavnagar great sensation prevails. Behind the crime is said to be a gang of badmashes. The Bhavnagar police are making vigorous inquiries.

A magazine entitled the "Western Law Report" is going to be shortly started at Rajkot.

The Thakore Saheb of Wadwan has purchased from Bombay five horses for Rs. 13,000.

SIR TUKOJI RAO AND PARTY ARRIVE AT CALCUTTA

PRESS AND CAMERA MEN CLEVERLY DODGED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Sir Tukojirao Holkar ex-Maharajah of Indore and party accompanied by Miss Miller arrived here by the Madras Mail and drove straight to the Grand Hotel where they have booked accommodation. A large number of press representatives were present at the Howrah station awaiting their arrival, but immediately the train came to a halt, Sir Tukojirao and Miss Miller alighted from two separate compartments and cleverly dodging the camera men on the platform walked straight to the motor cars kept in readiness for them and drove off to the hotel.—A. P.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS GET NO INTERVIEW.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Immediately Sir Tukoji Rao and party arrived at the Grand Hotel they were besieged by half a dozen newspaper reporters who were all waiting for an interview. The ex-Maharaja's entourage consisted of a few Indians and one young European. The entire staff was very reticent and could not be induced to reply to any question.—A.P.

Dr. Mathews, the newly-appointed Public Health Director at Indore, left Madras on the night of Monday for Indore.—A.P.

London, Feb. 28.—A Havas Agency message says: Aerial mail service between France and South America will be opened on 1st March. Reuter.

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SIMON COMMISSION'S COST

ASSEMBLY TO BE FACED WITH SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

REAL TEST FOR OPPOSITION MEMBERS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Indications are available, says the political correspondent of the Free Press of India, that Government are yet confident of reinstating the Statutory Commission on the pedestal off popular sanction. This may seem strange in view of the decisive verdict of the Assembly on the resolution of Lala Lajpatrai on the Commission. But the Assembly will have to express its adherence to the boycott view indirectly on two important occasions, and signs are not wanting to show that fullest advantage will be taken of a large percentage of absenteeism amongst unofficial benches to take a snap vote of Assembly.

The first occasion will be when the Finance Member, will move the demand for supplementary grant of the cost of the Commission's tour in the current financial year. The second occasion will be when the House will be asked to vote a grant for the expenditure of the Commission in the general budget. Calculations show that the supplementary demand may be moved any day after 7th March, while the budget demand would follow soon after.

ABSENTEE MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION.

Out of a total strength of 75 which the opposition groups can command about 30 members are absent from Delhi. Some of them have promised to return while others have given no indication of their return. Out of 30 absentees as many as 17 are said to be from the Congress Party's ranks. There is unanimity of opinion amongst all parties that it would be suicidal for the opposition to allow supplementary or main grants be made for expenditure of the Commission, as any such contingency would entitle the protagonists of the Commission to argue that by voting supplies, the Assembly had shown its repentance for adopting hastily the Boycott Resolution.

A MOOT QUESTION.

The Free Press of India has reliable authority for stating that not only would such interpretation be sought to be put in case Government can carry the House with them when they make demands for grants, but also that in the event of supplies being granted, Government would move forthwith that Committees be elected to co-operate with the Commission. It is a very moot question as to whether, in view of his ruling on the effect of Lala Lajpat Rai's motion, the President of the Assembly would allow the election of the Committee which might be proposed, thus raising the question which has already been once decided. But if supplies are granted, the election of Committees would be in order. Leaders of all parties are appealing to absentee members to be in their seats from the 29th February or the earliest date thereafter. In the meantime Whips would be publishing the names of absentees. —Free Press.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

MR. MIRZA ISMAIL ON DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BANGALORE, Feb. 27.

Presiding over the 11th session of the Mysore Economic Conference to-day, Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan referred to the agricultural indebtedness of the ryots in the State and the Land Mortgage Bank scheme regarding which Government, he said, had now decided on a definite course of action which he hoped would remove most of the evils that had impeded the healthy development of agriculture in the past.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

He then dealt with the problem of middle class unemployment and questions connected with the financing of industries and special crops which were now being gone into by special committees. He congratulated the Board of Industries on its achievement in successfully organising and running the Badanwal handspinning centre, an institution started last year on the recommendation of Mr. Shankarlal Banker and run by the All-India Spinners' Association with State capital.

The Boards of Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce then presented their respective reports of work done during the half year.—A. P.

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CAUSE OF WAHABI RAIDS IN IRAQ

IMMEDIATE CONSCRIPTION TO STRENGTHEN DEFENCE

MUZAHIM BEG'S SUGGESTIONS

LONDON, Feb. 27.

"The present Wahabi raids in Iraq are due to the fact that we are weak in defence and Ibn Saud's people are well aware of the fact" declared Muzahim Beg in an interview with Reuter on the eve of his departure pointing out that the British Air Force were not primarily responsible for the defence of Iraq which the raiders knew well.

He declared that the only solution to relieve the British tax-payer was to strengthen Iraq's defence by an immediate conscription which he would advocate on his return to Baghdad in April when he would also found a Nationalist Party which would aim "inter alia" at close friendly Anglo-Turkish relations. Muzahim Beg goes to Geneva in connection with certain Iraq problems and then to Turkey for the purpose of convincing Mustapha Kemal that Turkish and Iraqian interests are identical.—Reuter.

AIR OPERATIONS AGAINST AKHWAN TRIBES

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Baghdad.—An official report describes last week's air operations against Akhwan tribes. A large party of raiders who had attacked and looted Iraq tribes fifty-five miles Southwest of Basrah were bombed by aeroplanes during their subsequent three day's retreat. It is difficult to estimate the casulties suffered by Akhwan who spread out over a large area, but it is believed that they lost at least fifty men killed and a large number of camels. Last Friday aeroplanes located two concentrations of Akhwan twenty miles apart apparently distributing the loot remaining after the previous aerial attacks. Airmen again attacked taking the raiders by surprise. Photographs show that bombing was accurate. Direct hits were observed on fort and mud houses as also bombs dropping among men horses and camels. Heavy casualties were inflicted but it is impossible to give figures. Aeroplanes employed in this operation all returned safely to Iraq territory.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL

CAPTAIN OF "TOVARISCH" EXPLAINS

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The mysterious "All clear" signal in connection with the sinking of "Al Cantara" was explained by Friedman, Captain of s.s. "Tovarisch" in an interview at Southampton. He declared that steamer "Baron Douglas" came alongside in response to the SOS and when told that "Tovarisch" was not in immediate danger but perhaps some of the crew of the other vessel were in water "Baron Douglas" went off presumably to render assistance to them. Then more wireless messages were received to which "Tovarisch" replied "All clear" meaning as regards herself but broadcast to all stations giving the place of collision and stating that men might be in the water. S. S. "Tovarisch" being a sailer was unable to manoeuvre and stand by the other vessel but lowered boats immediately and took half an hour to slow up and launch them.—Reuter's Special.

DISPUTE OVER AERODYNAMIC DISCOVERIES

ORIGINAL WRIGHT BIPLANE SENT TO BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Washington.—The dispute with the Smithsonian Institution which is responsible for the decision of Mr. Orville Wright to send the original Wright biplane to the British Museum is widely reproduced in a magazine article. It alleges that Smithsonian officials are conducting a subtle campaign to give credit for Wright Brothers' aerodynamic discoveries to the late Professor Langley, ex-Secretary of the Institution. The article says that Wright expresses his belief that the machine will be impartially judged by and will receive due credit from the British Museum.—Reuter's Special.

LADY IRWIN OPENS AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL AT DHOLPUR

VICEROY'S CAMP, (Dholpur), Feb. 27.

At 4-15 p.m. Lady Irwin accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja opened the Shri Vindya Ayurvedic Hospital. It was a pretty little ceremony carried out in a few minutes.

The Maharaja briefly explained the history of the hospital. He said it was built in memory of his late sister.—A. P.

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(2) A correct solution is that which agrees letter for letter with the key solution in possession of the management, whose decision must be accepted as final and legally binding.

(3) Solutions should be sent in column form on the size of half the foolscap size putting down the solutions in front of the numbers in the two columns named "Across" and "Down".

(4) Alternative solutions should be sent on separate pieces of paper provided the requisite fees accompany. An entrance fee of Re. 1 (1s. 6d.) must accompany the first entry and subsequent entries may accompany 4 1|2d. each provided all entries are sent together.

(5) Fees should be remitted either by (1) M. O. (2) Coin or (3) G. C. Notes, signatures on M. O. coupons must be the same as on entries.

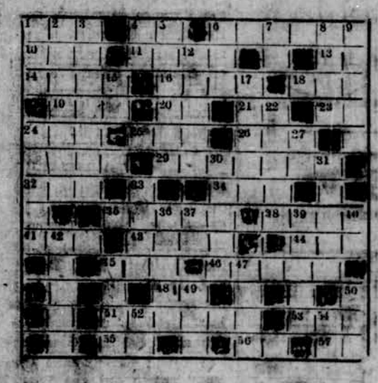
(6) Management will not be responsible for entries in unsafe cover.

(7) No servant of the management is allowed to compete. Results would be posted to all competitors at an early date. Kindly apply in the event of non-receipt. All prizes to be doubled and fourfolded in 2nd and 3rd puzzles respectively.

(8) Solutions should be posted to reach 'Lucky Crosswords, Happy Villa, Meerut' on or before the 22nd March, 1928. The management reserve the right of entry generally.

If you don't require, please pass it on to your friend.

DICTIONARIES USED. Chambers 20th century and other Standard works.



CLUES DOWN.

1. Back of Thigh 2. Mean
3. Ridiculed 4. Thing spoken of
5. Observe 6. Lowest
7. Concerning 8. Gas in air
9. To Sketch 12. The jury
15. For Example 17. Hook
22. A Head dress (Persian)
24. An insect in first stage
27. Baron 30. Useful purgative
31. Same as 13 to 19 33. Famous for marble building
36. Sea duck 37. Railway
39. Repairs 40. No date
42. Snap 45. Weeps
47. 12th month of Jewish year 49. Prefix
50. Period. 52 Interjection
54. Supposing that

CLUES ACROSS.

1. Held 4. During
6. Floating 10. Prayer to Virgin Mary
11. A Shark 13. Suffix
14. Alone 16. Dung
18. (Port) Settlement in India
19. To dress 20. Proposition
21. Thing spoken of 23. New Church
24. Boy 25. Frozen Water
26. Point of pen 28. Old people
29. Neat 32. Like blood (colour)
34. Through 35. Bores
38. To ratify solemnly
41. Stupid 43. Jap. ounce
44. Finis 45. dejected
46. Signifies 48. Epistle
51. Dep. for Public business
53. Word of respect 55. Senior
56. Behold 57. Fall (Scot)

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ALL-INDIA "DEPRESSED CLASSES" CONFERENCE

SELF-GOVT. BY SUPPLICATION AND CO-OPERATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

At the sitting of the All-India Depressed Classes Special Conference to-day there was a large audience consisting of delegates from all the major provinces of India. Among the distinguished visitors were Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, M.L.A., and Pandit Shyambehari Misra, Member of the Council of State.

Mr. M. C. Raja, at the outset of the proceedings, said that the presence of outsiders there in large numbers indicated the interest they were taking in the movement. It showed that were were nearer their goal and would soon come into their own.

CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION.

The second resolution expressed confidence in the composition of the Indian Statutory Commission and recorded appreciation of the British Government in appointing it before 1929. The Conference requested Sir John Simon not to overlook the need for the representation of the depressed classes on any Committee, central or provincial, which the Chairman of the Commission proposed to constitute to help the Commission. It proposed the appointment of a Committee to collect material to be placed before the Commission and called upon associations and organisations of the depressed classes in the different provinces to place their case before the Commission.

Mr. B. C. Mandal in proposing the second resolution said that India was weak socially politically and economically and could not win freedom by force. The only course now open to them was to get self-government by supplication and by co-operating with the Commission. All through the past centuries inhuman treatment had been meted to the depressed classes by the Hindus and their lot had not been better under the Mussalman regime than it had been under the Hindus. Under British rule they were politically the equals of the highest castes in the country. Unless and until the higher castes removed caste barriers the depressed classes would not co-operate with the higher castes either socially or politically. The depressed classes were numerically equal to the Musalmans and they should be given the same treatment as was accorded to the Mussalmans.

The resolution was largely supported by delegates from Bombay, Berar C. P., U.P. and the Punjab, and was passed unanimously.

NEED FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

The last resolution urged upon the Government the need for creating separate electorates for the depressed classes.

It also requested the Government to increase the number of seats in the legislatures for the depressed classes in proportion to their numerical strength and condemned the present system of nomination of representatives of the depressed classes as inequitable, as non-depressed classes were nominated to represent them.

The Subjects Committee of the Conference discussed other resolutions which are expected to be moved at to-morrow's session of the Conference. One of these resolutions demands adult franchise for both sexes while others demand an equitable share of appointments in Government service to the depressed classes and the introduction of free and compulsory primary education.

An All-India Depressed Classes Association has been formed and its rules and regulations have been drafted.—A. P.

Buluwayo.—Lady Heath, formerly Mrs. Elliott Lynn, while flying from Pretoria to Bulumayo had a sun stroke and was compelled to land at Insiza Flats. She fainted and the natives rescued her and took her to a native hut from which a party of motorists took her to a farm and subsequently to a nursing home at Buluwayo where she is recovering.—Reuter's Special.

London, Feb. 27.—Deaths are announced of Brigadier-General Sir Whyte Melville Jackson and Major-General Sir Robert Porter.—Reuter's Special.

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INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from Page 6.)

diction that could be vested in tnhem to suit the revenue of these States. Since the Reform Act of 1919 all the first and second class States whose rulers were greeted on their arrival in British area on State visits with a salute of guns began to be called Salute States while the large majority of the smaller States were classed as non-salute States and placed under the supervision of the civil administration of the Political Department of the Government of India and continued to exercise their limited jurisdictional powers. The further powers of jurisdiction beyond those limits were vested in the Political Department as what is called the Residuary Jurisdiction. In considering the future scheme for a uniform policy toward the Indian States, the distinction of States with full jurisdiction and of states with limited jurisdiction will be important to bear in mind. This will be more intelligible than the present official classification of Salute and non-Salute States.

(To be Continued.)

SUCCESSFUL HARTAL IN MADRAS

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CITIZENS

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

A resolution congratulating the citizens of Madras on the completely successful hartal that was held yesterday in spite of the gagging order and of the Working Committee's resolution and the peaceful atmosphere preserved throughout the City and exhorting the people to continue to preserve such an atmosphere was passed unanimously at a public meeting held today at the Tamil Nadu Office. Admission to the meeting was by tickets and the premises were over crowded.

Mr. Satyamurti who presided in his opening remarks said that the boycott of the Simon Commission was strengthening. He referred to the U.P. Council vote and the decision of its two ministers.

A GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK.

He then spoke about the Commission in Madras and said that the Commission was playing a game of hide and seek. The Commission were scrapping up programmes prepared months before, and making new ones here at every moment. He hoped that Indians would not dissipate their feelings of resentment during this preliminary visit of the Commission only, but would conserve their anger for the Commission's visit in October.

Mr. B. Sambamurty wanted that the public of Madras ought to be given an opportunity to take up the challenge thrown by section 144. Regarding the Working Committee's decision they had not started disobedience of the order on Sunday, but he was of the opinion that the hartal though a limited one should be got up before 2nd March before the Commission left Madras for the specific purpose of challenging the gagging order. Wherever he went he was asked why the order was not disobeyed. He monted that the honour of Madras should be vindicated.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birth-day, "not enjoyment and not sorrow" is your "destined end or way", that is, your life will not be passed wholly in enjoyment or wholly in sorrow, but, roughly speaking, in equal proportions of these extremes, say 50, 50. You ought to be pleased with this prediction, for there are millions of unfortunate persons whose whole career is, cent per cent, full of the latter species only, that is of the grim word (stated above) beginning with 's', making themselves the asses of the world, dumb, patient creatures whose backs are bludgeoned at every step. The days of your youth marked a boisterous career. You were the terror of your school and street and the village, but on your onward march in life's journey, when you will have to put your rugged shoulders to the wheel to keep body and soul together which would otherwise separate "ek dum" like some pairs of mad lovers, you will find life entirely a new thing. Playing truant from school meant pleasure to you; but you will soon know that playing truant from the office or workshop even for a day means a wage-cut and smart cuts from the tyrant at home. Before you put on the shackles of a married life you will create—your stars and planets strangely conspiring together, and Venus being in the opposition bench of frowning Mars—a hornets' nest around your deviated head, by side-tracking a woman—and "a woman scorned" is more powerful and dangerous than the wise men of Whitehall scorned. The tin-gods of Whitehall, if scorned, have to pass sometime before declaring war; but a woman begins her war the very moment she is scorned! However, once you settle in life and become the proud father of a "kid", you will have to bell and coo in the family nest, for your dove knows well that many a bill has been paid through a coo.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS

A notification published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I of 16th February, contains slight alterations in the regulations for admission to the Indian Civil Service by examination in the United Kingdom. The amendments made, relate to the rule regarding the allotment of marks, particulars of which will be found in the Gazette.

Berlin.—Government has agreed to the appointment of Sir Horace Rumbold as ambassador at Berlin.

Reichstag rejected a communist motion of non-confidence in the Government.—Reuter.

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SEPARATE ELECTORATES

PUNJAB MUSLIM M. L. C.'S MANIFESTO

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

26 Muslim members of the Punjab Legislative Council including Mr. Ferozekhan Noon, minister, have issued a manifesto declaring that it is in the best interests of the country and the political existence and development of the Muslim community to retain the present system of separate electorates.

The manifesto says that representation of Moslems through separate electorates does not prevent cooperation with other communities in or outside the Councils and is in no way responsible for inter-communal ill-will or bitterness. The grant of provincial autonomy is desirable and necessary for the constitutional and administrative progress. The franchise should be very considerably widened. To enable India to present a joint demand it should be taken as settled that the question of separate electorates cannot be reconsidered with any hope of securing the assent of the Muslim community to its abolition in favour of earmarked seats with joint electorates.—A. P.

PROTEST MEETING AT ONGOLE

"A CAPITAL REPLY."

ONGOLE, Feb. 25.

A big mass meeting was held at Ongole Pagoda at which the Municipal Chairman's attitude in organising the Local Bodies meetings for the Simon Commission's visit against the National will was condemned.

The protest resolution was passed unanimously to be communicated to Sir John Simon, the Municipal Chairman and others.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GUNTUR.

Guntur District was congratulated on giving a capital reply to the Commission's visit and the people were exhorted to organise and equip themselves for future battles to win freedom for India.—Free Press.

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BOYCOTT OF BRITISH CLOTH

A SURE ROAD TO SWARAJ

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S.)

Economic boycott of one country by another is a temporary political weapon to bring pressure on an opponent to extort concessions without the use of force. It is a method to show dislike for the attitude of the opponent and need not involve personal or national hatred or enmity. Assuming that there are still a few educated Indians who honestly believe that the presence of the British in India is necessary for internal peace add prosperity, one can hardly believe that there is any Indian who likes to be dominated by any foreign power, British or otherwise and economic boycott would, therefore, be a legitimate instrument to show such dislike and compel the opponent to bow to the correct sitution.

BENGAL'S LEAD.

Bengal has thus given a correct lead this time to commence the economic boycott of Britain by first starting with the boycott of British cloth, with the attached condition that the boycott would be lifted only when full responsible Swaraj is attained. On this occasion Bengal has profitted by the old experience of the Partition days and has not committed the economic blunder of boycotting all foreign cloth as in those days. A cry of indiscriminate Swadeshi in the modern international world irrespective of the economic resources of any one country is sure to fritter away the income as well as the sentiment of the average consumer without capital and such an impossible boycott of all foreign countries even in respect of one of the commodities essential to life is bound to fizzle out in a short period and come to an end without achieving its object. The boycott of foreign cloth of the partition days merely helped the Indiad mills to profiteer at the expense of the poor sentimental consumer for a short period and though the partition was modified six years later on grounds of political expediency, the boycott ended much earlier and created a spirit of Swedeshi of doubtful value in the modern international conditions of the world-exchange of goods. But the cry of Swadeshi like the cry of patriotism against all countries is out of date and the mere cry of Swadeshi irrespective of the economic resources of a country will involve sacrifices, end in nothing and produce reactious in the consumer's mind.

Protection by tariffs can only be justified as a temporary expedient to protect the existing or infadt industries against temporary unfair competition with the ultimate object of benefitting the home consumer along with the rest of the world. Preferential tariff is also an economic weapon against a foreign power while a complete boycott of one power is the extreme limit of penalising her by granting absolute preference to other powers.

From the above it will be seen that the boycott of only British cloth will protect the Indian consumer against profiteering by the Indian mills who will have to meet the country's demand for cloth in competition with other foreign countries of the world and to that extent it will also make the boycott against Britain politically more effective. Let us examine the situation statistically. The following are the imports and re-exports of foreign cotton piece-goods for the year 1925-26 at each of the five ports.

Port.	In million of yards. Imports.	Re-exports.
Calcutta	767.8	.3
Bombay	375.7	31.7
Karachi	249.6	2.5
Madras	52.8	.8
Rangoon	117.6	.07
Total ..	1563.5	35.3

Nett Imports of foreign cloth in million of yards 1529

Toal production of Indian Mills .. 1954

The following are the shares of principal countries in the general import of foreign cloth:—

Britain	1286.0
Germany	2.0
Netherlands	16.5
Switzerland	7.4
Italy	10.9
Japan	216.8
United States	15.1

In the year 1926-27 Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and Japan have still supplied larger quantities and so has Britain though in a less degree.

From the above it will be seen that Indian mills manufactured a larger quantity than the total imported cloth. It will also be seen that though Great Britain supplies a considerable quantity, there are other countries which also can supply cottod cloth. By limiting the boycott to Britain alone the other avenues of imported cloth are left untouched to protect the Indian consumer against too much profiteering by Indian mills, Japan being the principal competitor. The Indian public will thus be able to forgo the finest fabrics of Lancashire in preference to those that may be obtainable from other parts of the word which can be supplied by those countries by working their mills in double shifts if required. The Indian mills themselves would be able to work at a profit to meet the local demand and the hand-loom industry in the remote villages would also receive an impetus. In the campaign cloth markets should be approached equally with the public. It is harmful to burn or destroy existing clothes by individuals as they would make an additional demand on the supply of the non-boycotted cloth. All prejudice against machide-made cloth must go. People can still have the option to use Khaddar, if they so like.

POSSIBLE EFFECT ON LANCASHIRE.

Britain will thus see that even the boycott of British cloth organised by a self-respecting people is not a neglegible thing even though Britain may have the greater part of its consumers in other parts of the world. Though only a fourth of the Lancashire's export, the Indian import of the British cloth is a substantial proportion and it would dislocate the economic machine of Lancashire. The forgoing table will also show that the largest imports are at Calcutta which is naturally the largest cloth market of imported cloth in India. The boycott of British cloth commenced by Bengal is sure to be taken up by Bombay and Karachi, while Madras and Rangood though much smaller markets will not fail to follow suit. Whatever may be thought to be the immediate cause of this lead given by Bengal it is certain that if persistently followed up by similar boycott of as many articles as may be practicable, the boycott will be more effective for the desired goal of attaining Swaraj and the British nation of shop-keepers will realise the intensity of India's desire and resolve to reach her goal without any further delay.

THIN WOMEN NEVER MADE HISTORY

SLENDER FASHION OF TO-DAY

EVE, NOT A MERE CLOTHES RACK

PLUMP RULES THE ROOST

Thin women never made history. Feminine curves, not angles, changed the trend of history time and again in the past, and affect history to-day. No "straight front" ever threw the world off its axis. It has taken the fullness and roundness of plump women to shake it to its foundations. Not the sourish intellect of woman with its too masculine touch, but feminine charm and subtle sweetness with its attractive power, influences men. And that is the heritoge of plumpish women,—writes Lady Drumond-Hay in "the Sphere."

Since the time of Adam woman has been the North Pole by which man steers his own course, and that of nations, through the turbulent seas of history. It has been, is to-day, and always will be, woman from whom he secretly or openly, legitimately or unconventionally, takes his bearings. Rarely has it been a thin woman, nearly always a plump one, whose greater attraction inspired men to be great, or led great men into folly or wisdom. And even to-day, in the midst of the craze of modern women for "thinness." I am convinced that the secret springs of men's actions are no less influenced by the curves of a nicely-turned figure than in past eras.

EVE, A PLUMP WOMAN.

To begin at the beginning, to prove that my theory that thin women never made history, Eve must have been plump of course She was Oriental, and she lived in the luscious Garden of Eden. Tradition suggests and "history" confirms that she was at least well-built. 118 ft. 9-3/4 in. is the exact height of Eve as given by Nicholas Henrion, the French scholar, who spent a life-time working out the heights of half the world's historical figures, and her traditional tomb at Jeddah is 400 ft long! She, at any rate, was never a "Pocket Venus."

The heroines of the Bible, whose seductive loveliness stars the mosaic of the Old Testament, were none others than typical Oriental beauties whose veiled prototynes rule the Eastern world to-day. Through the pages of the Holy Book moves the dignified procession of women who were all Woman in their virtues and their faults. Who, in imagination, would hang the jewels of Judah on a thin woman? Who, in his waking dreams, would drape the form of a modern mannequin with the rich stuffs of history's weaving? The Queen of Sheba, Esther, the painted Jezebel could not have been otherwise than voluptuously formed.

Turning to the Bible, we find in the Song of Solomon such extreme'y detailed descriptions of feminine physical charms as would prohibit any publisher from priting them were they not guaranteed to be Holy Writ. These descriptions clearly show the taste of Solomon to have lain in the direction of what we call the "well-developed," and Solomon was a man of considerable experience in such matters.

I asked a well-known medical specialist noted not only for his professional knowledge of the modern woman, but also for his deep and learned interest in the woman of the past, why thin women have never made history? I expected a wise dissertation on the delicate subject. The famous man broke into a most unprofessional laugh.

"My dear lady," he reforted, "it is the simplest thing in the world—femininity triumphant. The secret of their influence is not far to seek. While every man is ready to admire as a beautiful picture the slender woman garbed in the fashions of to-morrow, swaying like a reed against the breeze, what man, I ask you"—and his eyes smiled mischievously—"wants his imagination fired by a perambulating clothes-prop?"

I thought the specialist's point of view was a little crude, but I satisfied that his theory at least was logical, and amply proved by the fact that all the skinny ladies of history had a thin time of it

TRAGEDY OF SLIMNESS.

The Pompadour, a lady friend of His Christian Majesty Louis XIV, was, by her pictures, a thin woman in spite of her dresses. What happened to her? She died, and all that the Christian King could find to say on the day of the poor thing's funeral was "It is a wet day for the journey of Madame la Marquise." Now the Dubarry was a plump woman. She got away with nearly a million and a half pounds taken from the pockets of France. A nice, plump little fortune! Madame de Montespan, another of France's well-known ladies, was plump and all went well with the Court until Louis had a fit of the virtues and took up with Madame de Maintenon—thin, so, and we get the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. If plumpness and general jollity had remained the rule at Court, some thousands of Huguenot weavers would never have left France to change world history.

Women who stand out in history were women who indirectly directed the course of events by influencing men through their amiability and subtle charm rather than through the masculine intellectuality, and it is almost an axiom that while thin women are nervous, irritable, inclined to be sour, their plumper sisters are classically the possessors of sweet dispositions. Plump women certainly do smile more easily than thin ones and radiate intenser sex-attraction by their very animal magnetism of full, rounded figures.

FAIR AT FORTY

Venus, the goddess of love, and the personification of feminine charm, is undoubtedly the plumpest goddess in the mythical heaven. The cult of her ample white form has been responsible for all the world events since creation. No one would deny her devastating influence any more than the luxuriosness of her body. Cleopatra was notoriously plump. You have only to look at her mummy-case in the British Museum to realise that if Marc Antony found her fair at forty, he found her fat as well. Olympia, mother of Alexander the Great, is shown as positively stout: as also Queen Tamyris of Scythia, who managed to beat King Cyrus and an army of two hundred thousand men. There was

MD. FARUQUE Feb. 26.

Helen of Troy, Salome . . .

I discussed the matter with one of Europe's best-known dispossessed royalties, whose amorous adventures will one day be the epic of the age. What His Highness does not know about women, thin, plump, or fat, is not worth knowing. "Ask any man whether he is more influenced by the brains of the thin woman or the charm and sweet disposition of the plumpish one," he said. "It is a delusion of the modern thin or emancipated woman to believe that she affects directly the course of events—local, state, national or world. History shows that woman affects such events only through men, and in proportion to her ability to influence men as mother, wife or sweet-heart, particularly the latter. The unconventional sweetheart, companion, or affinity if you wish, figures prominently in history as having influenced men and the course of events. Almost invariably the role has been filled by a woman of curves, not angles."

Beginning at the very beginning of England's real history, the few portraits of Arletta, the daughter of the Tanner of Falaise, show a pleasantly plump young woman. She attracted the nobleman known as Robert the Devil, and their unofficial union resulted in the birth of William the Conqueror. A less well-developed lady, and half the aristocracy of old England might never have come into being. William, on his coming to years of discretion, in turn married Matilda, a lady whom we are told was of "stately presence."

Nell Gwynne was plump. Indeed, in those days if a girl was not plump the poor thing had to do her best to make herself look so. A padded dress of the period weighed up to 40 lb. and we read that at one great ball given by the Grand Monarque several ladies actually died "in harness" from the heat and weight of their own skirts. Ninon del'Enclos, who kept up a life of gliantry until she was ninety, was of "plump figure"

CRAVE FOR THINNESS.

The modern crave for thinness is war against Nature. The forced reduction robs the nerve centres of the elements necessary to the development of woman perfect in all her attributes. Who can see in the emaciated flapper of to-day a latent maker of history? Where are the feminine personalities to be found to-day to replace those of glorious memory? Catherine of Russia, a well-fashioned woman, captured the heart of Peter the Great. Napolean's Josephine provides a warning to all thin women with aspirations. Skinny, sulky, soured, and Napolean got rid of her, taking the more liberally-lined Maria Louise. Flora Mac Donald was a generously-made Highland lassie; Shakespeare chose that Buxom wench, Anne Hathaway.

MODERN SLENDER TYPE

The standard beauty to-day, according to feminine opinion, is to be as thin as possible: but arent't we all wrong? Flattered by the dressmaker and tailor, whose work must be considerably lightened by the modish clothes-prop figure, it may come as a bit of a shock to learn what Sir Harry Baldwin, Surgeon-Dentist to the King, really thinks about us. In a lecture at the Institute of Hygiene he spoke with disconcerting plainness about the "pinched faces" of the modern woman, regretting the blooming fullness of past beauties. In fact, he more than implies that the race of womankind is deteriorating, and as a specialist; deplores the modern craze for thinness

The question of stout or thin for the human figure, particularly for women, bids fair to become a burning one in Italy. The matter was taken up by the Italian Press in the form of a canvassing of public opinion, with the result of a sweeping condemnation of artificially induced leanness. To quote some of the letters: "It is incomprehensible that women can be so foolish as to deprive themselves of the gracefulness of form with which Nature would endow them." "No artist, ancient or modern, has ever ventured to paint a skeleton as a type of beauty." "Who could imagine a bony, skinny Venus?" "Woman must not present herself as a mere clothes rack, or she will lose all her charm." "The rounded are in love more faithful." Very few would seem to have the courage or desire to champion the modern slender type.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, one of the most active figures in the American Medical Association, relegates the craze for "reducing" to the same category of fad as the compression of the feet by Chinese women, the pressing of the head by the Flathead Indians of North America, the mutilation of the nostrils and ears by the savages of Africa, and the over-development of the breasts by the Hottentots. "All distortions and mutilations of the body are dangerous from the health point of view," says Dr. Fishbein, "but none of them is so serious from this aspect as the craze for reduction."

It augurs ill for the future of femininity that women to-day have but one idea—to reduce. In the 'nineties, bustles and false busts were still included in beauty's make-up. Where are the women to-day to replace the queens of Society whose brilliance remains a memorable constellation in Victorian and Edwardian history? Joan of Arc was slender, of almost boyish figure, in fact quite a large number of the female saints would find favour with the most exacting dress designer of this year of grace. A really great figure of history, on the other hand, always depicted as thin to the verge of scrawniness, was Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen." The probable truth was that her unfortunate, wasted-looking figure was really due to a type of neurosis brought on by a lifetime's vain search for her ideal man.

PLUMP MADE HISTORY.

Compared with the East, however, Europe and America have but an inadequate appreciation of the aesthetic beauty of the really plump woman, who has probably done more to make history of the Orient than any potentate or pasha. The Taj-Mahal in Agra, erected by the Emperor Shah Jahan to the memory of his wife, is one of the most poetic buildings in the world. The pictures of the lovely Mumtaz Mahal offered to me by Indian dealers in Agra showed her to be a curved beauty. The very begums of the same country, those queens who rule whole States, are ever on generous lines, and the Moors even go to the length of fattening up their future bridges.

"A man's man for a' that." Nothing can change his nature, and where a woman has a finger in the pie you can bet your last shilling it's a plump one.

PLAGUE IN ADEN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The first time, in living memory, that plague raged in Aden was in the year 1900 A.D. It was overwhelming and fretful. Death cases amounted to 50 per day on the average. The epidemic, then, lasted for about two months. So many died, that the year 1900 A.D. is nearly a landmark in the history of Aden. The next outbreak of this deadly pestilence took place in 1904-1905 A.D. But, subsequently, there was a long pause till it broke out again in 1917. The victims of both these later epidemics were very few comparatively. Now, once more, plague has been notified in Aden, at Tawahi Station, since the first week of January, 1928.

It is stated that on every occasion of the outbreak of plague, the infection was carried to the town by the coolies and labourers, especially those who work in transporting coal, cargo, salt, water and passengers from and to the ships that call at the harbour from Europe and the Far East.

The said coolies and labourers are preponderantly Arabs, but there are also many Somalis in the rowing boats. All these, especially the Arab coolies, live in dark and dirty rooms which are unspeakably over-crowded and unventilated, resembling the imaginary Black Hole of Calcutta. Every room is occupied by scores of human beings and rats. These conditions being most favourable for the spread of the disease, the plague germs have the best opportunity for procreation, endless multiplication and terrible dissemination.

The plague known here is the bubonic. When rare attacks, however, are severe and the infected die instantaneously, i.e., on the same day, the common public take the disease to be pneumonic which is not the case although some say that in 1900 this was true.

The following is the latest report issued by the Aden Settlement regarding the result of contagion by this disease:—

18th February, 1928: New cases 5, total 277. New deaths 3, total 165. Discharges cured 22.

Upon the notification of the epidemic in Aden last month the medical authorities started a system for the disposal of the corpses which was considered by the Muslim public as irreligious and derogatory. As a matter of fact, Tawahi was on the eve of an insurrection by way of protest. Machine-guns were posted to force the public to yield. Better judgment and advice, however, led the authorities to substitute lenience for force which was a judicious step, as, even force and the disposal of dead bodies in any way, would never have been a sure remedy, since the whole station of Tawahi with its 8,000 inhabitants was almost already infected with the exception of the European quarters. The reason is, of course, the accumulation of refuse and dirt in the houses, the objectionable over-crowding and to a certain extent the non-co-operation of the public with the authorities in checking the pestilence.

There is an Infectious Diseases Hospital maintained by the Aden Settlement, but more attendants have to be provided there. Rats are being hunted, houses disinfected and nearly one-third, if not a half, of the occupants of the peninsula of Aden have been inoculated. Many outsiders have of course left for their native homes after inoculation, medical inspection and disinfection.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(1) The best remedy methinks would be to pitch a camp on the hot sands of Shaik Othman at a great distance from the human dwellings and to carry to it all the people of Tawahi. After this is done the town should be thoroughly disinfected, insanitary houses demolished, refuse and infceted matter burnt and the whole town whitewashed. Unless Government does all this there is an imminent danger from this disease to all the people of Tawahi. Furthermore, the infection might easily spread all round although "it is just at present confined to one locality" in Tawahi.

(2) The Aden Settlement, the Aden Port Trust and all the Shipping Companies as well as the A. C. R. E. Aden should contribute towards building 20 or 25 lines of houses between Hedjuff and Maalla where all the coolies and labourers should be housed. One line should always be kept vacant for one section for the occupants to remove to it in order tho clean or rather disinfect a line weekly. In this way every house will have been disinfected at least twice a year and all the lines will be automatically under strict observation proper sanitation. It is almost nonsense to construct huts for temporary use. The houses must be built of stone for permanent residence and should be given to the coolies and labourers "free" as in the case of the Police Lines. The sea-shore would be at their doors. They shall be having fresh air and open space and I am sure entire cleanliness would be observed. From Aden all workless vagabonds should be expelled for these are a deadly means of infection on account of their ignorance and roaming habits.

(3) In the I. D. H. more attendants should be provided.

(4) A sub-assistant surgeon or rather an energetic lady-doctor should be detailed to inoculate "free" all women in Aden by going to their houses and offering them "free inoculation."

(5) Crude oil as a disinfectant is itself dirty and offensive. A supply of kerosine oil and soap emulsion should be substituted.

(6) Lectures on "hygiene" should be given to the public of fair or "Ziarat" days and other suitable occasions. The local cinema should be utilized in this behalf.

In conclusion I may say that in one of the circulars of the Aden Settlement, the authorities have advised the public to make their children play and have sports in the open air. As "there is not a single public play-ground" for the natives of Crater to play cricket, football, etc., thereon, may I be permitted to ask the autorities: Where should they go to play? Is it on the streets? What of motor car traffic then?—Yours, etc.,

"PREVENTION."

Aden, Feb. 18.

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